The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,079—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rte. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cancut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 21th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 360	„ 220		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	Including Wines.	„ 140	Without food.
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and Stewardesses.

The Steamers of this Company start punctually at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Teropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Demelich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. TEHE ....D. Lucich on or about 25th March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI ..... „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO.B. Gelcich ..... „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain L. G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 20th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th Mar.
— TEHERAN	2289	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Rabble	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2835	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Simons	23 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	nom.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400		12th March
s.s. ROUMANIA	——	3300	400		2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3000	400		14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400		11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	nom.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	300		19th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	421		23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486		25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Subscribed Capital £600,000 | Existing Assurances £5,171,642
Annual Revenue £200,000 | Invested Funds £1,025,360

THE undersigned are prepared to ASSURE EUROPEAN, EAST INDIAN and NATIVE LIVES at moderate rates of premium.

For particulars apply to

LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, MESSMEN, &c.

TENDERS will be received, up to the 15th of March next, from Messmen willing to take charge of the REFRESHMENT ROOMS at Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Wadhwan, and for the supply of refreshments to Passengers, subject to conditions which may be learned on application to the Traffic Manager.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Bombay, 28th February, 1881.

ASBESTOS.

THE undersigned offer for sale

YARN PACKING ⅜" to 1½" diameter of pure Asbestos plaited by machinery. The best and most durable packing ever produced. Weight about 5 oz. per foot of 1" diameter.

ASBESTOS MILLBOARD 1/16" to ½" thick of superior strength and purity.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
31, Elphinstone Circle.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz.	22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY, Limited.

RECOMMEND to Contractors, Miners, Pit Sinkers, Quarrymen, and others their TONITE OR COTTON POWDER

As being the safest, cheapest, and strongest of all explosives. TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-Glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
31, Elphinstone Circle, Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(1.) That a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December, 1880, will be paid to the registered Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 15th March next, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

(2.) That the remaining 963 Shares [Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up], are now being allotted to Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Direction,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, March 8, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 3.)

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
JAVA—APPROACH TO SUNDA STRAIT.
RE-EXHIBITION OF FLASHING LIGHT ON FIRST POINT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 13, of 9th October, 1880, on the reported destruction of the lighthouse on First Point (Tanjong Koelong), Java :—

The Netherlands Government has notified in the *Bericht aan Zeevarenden* (published at The Hague on the 15th ultimo) that, according to a telegram received from the Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated 13th January, 1881, the lighthouse on First Point (Tanjong Koelong) has been repaired, and that the light is again exhibited and should be visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 23 miles.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 15th February, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a*, and 748*a*.
„ „ Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 161.
„ „ Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1881, at 4 p. m.

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December, 1880.

(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.

(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities, to 31st December, 1879.

(5) To decide as to the amount of Profit which has been realized :—

(*a*) To Assured.
(*b*) As Dividend.
(*c*) As Reserve.
(*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.

(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.

(7) To issue the remaining Shares.

(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH.
EAST LYNNE.

Lady Isabel } .....Mrs. DIGBY WILLOUGHBY.
Madame Vine }

SATURDAY :
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
AND
THE FIRST NIGHT,
OR
MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT,
in which
MAJOR COWPER WILL APPEAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight ..... Rs. 32
Do. ..... „ 16
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 4
Pit Stalls ..... „ 2
Back Seats ..... Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

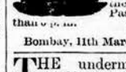
NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY, given by me to Mr. GOOLABCHUNDMOTICHUNDDAMANIA, has been THIS DAY REVOKED and RESCINDED.

DHUNJIBHAI HORMUSJI KASHINATH.

Bombay, 10th March, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



THE S.S. TRENTHAM HALL will SAIL for Liverpool TO-DAY, the 11th instant, from the Prince's Dock. Passengers should be on board not later than 9 a. m.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1881.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th March, on account of the Holi holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FOREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st, March, 1880.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

	Rs. a.
HAYE'S VETERINARY NOTES for Horse-owners, New Edn., Enlarged, 1881	6 12
HAYE'S GUIDE TO TRAINING, AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA, 2nd Edn. Enlarged	4 12

FOLLOWING BOOKS TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

	Rs. a.
INDIA IN 1880; by Sir R. Temple	10 0
"JUST AS I AM;" By Miss Braddon	3 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 5.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BRITISH BURMA.
AKYAB.
BEACON ON TABLE-LAND OF BORONGO ISLAND.

AS a guide to vessels approaching the port of Akyab, and in order to distinguish Tableland from the other hills on Western Borongo, a basket beacon has been erected on the top of the old light-tower.

The tower is painted white, and, in the afternoon, shows up well against the trees in the background. The beacon is eight feet in diameter, is painted black and yellow in perpendicular stripes, and, in clear weather, can be seen above the trees from a distance of nearly 10 miles.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 24th February 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 1884, 821, and 829.
Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15*c*.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 488.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

For Cartes-de-Visite, of Russia or Morocco Leather,
Plain or mounted in Nickel.
Single, from Re. 0-10 to Rs. 8-0.
Double „ „ 4-8 „ 13-8.
Oxford Shape, in Wood,
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ormula and Algerian Marble,
In numerous and pretty designs,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 50-0.
FOR CABINET SIZE PHOTOS.
Russia and Morocco Leather,
From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 40-0.
Plush, Velvet, and Leather,
From Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 25-0.
Oxford Shape, in Wood,
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-0.
Ormolu, Algerian Marble, and Oxydised Metal,
From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 59-0.
PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Adapted to take the new Promenade shaped Photograph, 10 × 6 in.
In Plush, Velvet, or Leather,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 20.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT CASES.
In fancy Morocco and other Leathers, for the Pocket.

To hold from 1 to 6 Cartes-de-Visite	Rs. 4 0 to Rs. 16 0
Do. 2 to 10 Cabinet Photos	„ 5 0 to „ 18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES
FROM
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 32

OLD PALE COGNAC.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 29

PALE COGNAC.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 25

These fine old Spirits, celebrated for their purity, softness, and delicacy, have been known throughout India for upwards of Fifty Years as the best value imported.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years

Invariab adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE well-known Shirtmakers, have now in stock a large and special Assortment of Materials from which their Celebrated Shirts are made. Asquith and Lord's Shirts are now so well-known throughout the East that comment on their fit and comfort is quite unnecessary. A trial order is respectfully solicited.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Fine Strong Long-Cloth for wearing under uniform	six for 22 8
Best Long-Cloth Linen front	„ 28 0
Do. Collars attached	„ 31 0
Extra Superfine for Dress	„ 30 0
Do. Collars attached	„ 31 0
The Best French Cambric, Collars attached	„ 30 0
The Best Oxford Cloth do.	„ 36 0
The Very Best Wove Flannel	each 9 0
	six for 52 0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool, most comfortable wear	each 9 0
	six for 52 0
Spun Silk Shirts	each 12 0
	six for 70 0
Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz. 6 8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
	Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Limited,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF CHOICE ORIGINAL

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS

IN ORNAMENTAL GILT FRAMES AS PER LIST ANNEXED.

	Rs. a.
MORNING ON LOCH ACHRAY. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
EVENING, LOCH LOMOND. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
SUNRISE ON THE TROSACHS. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
SCENE IN SHETLAND. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
SCENE NEAR BRIGHTON. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW NEAR DUMBARTON. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW NEAR ISLE OF ARRAN. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
NEAR THE GREAT ORME'S HEAD. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
NEAR WORTHING SUSSEX. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
ON THE DEVONSHIRE COAST. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
ON THE COAST OF SUSSEX. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
ON THE COAST OF DORSET. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
SCENE ON THE COAST OF DEVONSHIRE. By H. Vernon. 28 by 22	35 0
ON THE SANDS NEAR SHANKLIN. By H. Vernon. 28 by 22	35 0
SCENE IN ISLE OF STAFFA. By W. Earpe. 28 by 22	35 0
SCENE IN ARGYLESHIRE. By W. Earpe. 28 by 22	35 0
MORNING ON LOCH NEVEN W. Earpe. Upright 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW ON THE CLYDE. By W. Earpe. Upright. 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW NEAR CAITHNESS. By W. Earpe. Upright 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW OF AILSA CRAIG. By W. Earpe. Upright 31 by 19	35 0
A SCENE IN WILTSHIRE. By H. Vernon. Upright. 28 by 17	40 0

THACKER & Co., Limited.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned, as Managers of the above Agency, REMIT MONEY BY WIRE at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to the United Kingdom or to any part of the Continent of Europe, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment. They also remit by Drafts.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, or sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using two words.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO

A MOST Agreeable and Elegant Beverage prepared on the truest Scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of Animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a Dissipator of Mental and Nervous Affections and a Renewer of Physical Power.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage, it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its Restoring and Refreshing action is at once apparent; the Worn Civilian, the Tired Soldier, the Fatigued Sportsman, and the Harassed Man of Business will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash Price per Doz., Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. have completed the erection of their machinery for the manufacture of these beverages, and of their new non-alcoholic wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection. With powerful engines at their disposal they have every expectation of being able to meet the present demand for Vivone as soon as the arrival of materials shall enable them to re-commence the man

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher at 99⅝, French Rentes unchanged at 121. Enfaced Rupee Paper, as quoted by Reuter, showed a decline of ⅛ in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half, the quotations being 84½ and 91¼ respectively. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is ¼ higher at 102¼. A further payment of £150,000 into the Bank of England is advised, but against this a withdrawal of £100,000 for North America has taken place. In the meantime rates of discount remain unaltered. Oriental Bank shares are quoted £1 and Mercantile 10s. lower.

Metals show no change, and General Produce is unaltered. Wheat is reported weaker and partially lower to arrive.

The Manchester Piece-goods market yesterday closed dull, and regarding Cotton in Liverpool the advices received to-day have been the most discouraging we have yet had this season. Reuter's report is depressed, sales 7,000 bales, spot prices 1-16d. lower all round expect in Hingunghaut, Broach, and Ginned Dharwar. American arrivals he calls 1-16d. to 3-32d. lower, Surats to arrive unchanged; but private messages give a general fall of ⅛d. in arrivals, with an amount of depression prevalent almost equivalent to a panic. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands were ⅛ lower at 11 1-16 cents, and June shipment 7 points lower at 10·95 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports continue heavy, the following being the comparison to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's receipts	19,000	7,000	8,000
Five days' do.	93,000	40,000	54,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,731,000	1,329,000	3,960,000

It is reported to-day that telegrams have been received from Calcutta advising the suspension of Messrs. Rushton Bros., a firm which has hitherto done a considerable export business from that city. A small army agency firm in Bombay is also said to have gone into liquidation.

At the weekly bidding for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, the sum of Rs. 29,60,000 was allotted on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 on Madras, and Rs. 14,40,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d., tenders at that rate receiving 16 per cent. This is the same result as last week, and about what was generally anticipated here yesterday. Reuter confirms the quotation of 52⅜d. for Bar Silver received in private messages yesterday, but it is noticeable that no shipments of the metal are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at 1s. 8 1-16d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 8⅜d. for three months' Credits, and notwithstanding comparatively quiet advices from Calcutta, these figures were maintained until very late in the day. Just before closing, however, business was done in Private Paper at a decline of 1-16d., and the market may therefore be called quiet and tending easier. Rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-8d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 15½c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, but 60 days' sight have recovered to ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very steady at the top rates of yesterday, say, Fours Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109⅞. There are buyers but few sellers at these figures.

SHARES, although not particularly active, are firm. Banks and Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press shares the only movement to notice is a recovery of Rs. 50 in Sassoons. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all very firm, and a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share may be quoted. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are again Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,125.

In COTTON we have had another very irregular market. Opening very weak with a decline of Rs. 3 per candy, it seemed at first as if there was some remote chance of prices receding to about level with home currencies. The fall, however, brought out numerous buyers, and before the close a great portion of the decline had been recovered in most descriptions, whilst for Broach even higher than yesterday's prices were paid. A very large business has been done, probably not less one way and another than 5,000 bales; and at the close the market closed with few sellers and a very firm feeling. We now quote:—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 199	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 183	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 173	,,
Good Broach,	,,	,, 222	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,, 193	,,
F. G. F.	,,	,, 183	,,
G. F.	,,	,, 173	,,

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is no quotable movement.

FREIGHTS are practically unaltered. For Liverpool the ready rate is still 26s. 3d., but there is no great disposition on the part of agents to book beyond this month's shipment.

PIECE-GOODS continue quiet. The business passing is on the same limited scale, and prices are unchanged.

COALS are quiet at former rates, both ready and to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	770
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	900
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	106
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	570xd.
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,125
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,005
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	790xd.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	870
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	840
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	600xd.
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,095xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,700
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,575
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,185
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,085
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,170
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	820
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,120
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	60	975
Southern India	500	500	all	..	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	..	800

LAND COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*25
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending March 5, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,38,617	0	0
Merchandise	5,22,687	0	0
Electric Telegraph	12,751	0	0
Total Rs.	6,74,055	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles ... Total Rs.	5,42,886	0	0
Increase	1,31,169	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, will sail to-day for Allipy in ballast.

THE steamer Vladivostock, 678 tons, Captain P. Varonoff, will sail to-day for Odessa with original cargo and 14 first-class and 38 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. DeSmidt, sailed yesterday for Aden and Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London via Aden.—Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. A. E. Winser. For Delagoa Bay.—Mr. A. E. Cordeiro; and 10 deck for Zanzibar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A. W. Mann, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr. W. Kirkland. For Vingorla.—Mrs. King and ayah, Mr. L. Walpo. For Calicut.—Mr. Hormusjee Dinshaw and two friends; and 20 deck for coast ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain J. Livington, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Thomas, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Rollings, Mr. Whiting, Miss Shaw, Miss Stanley, Miss Hactor, 62 deck; and 25 horses. She will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—One officer of 61st Regt., two Comst. clerks, Mr. J. Crubbo, Serj. Major MacDowall, and 89 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Rohilla, 2,250 tons, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney to Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Gray, child and servant. From Sydney to Southampton—Miss Chadwick, Rev. Canon, and Mr. Mariton. From Melbourne to Yokohama.—Mr. Wilhelm. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Lieut. Copper, Mr. May, Mr. Heddy, Mr. Callender, Mr. Halfpenny, and Mr. Austin.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain R. Harvey, will sail to-day for Australia with Australian mail and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Coconada (s)	Livington	Bussorah, Feb. 25.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Sydney, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Mongolia (s)	Edmond	Venice.
	Assyria (s)	DeSmidt	Zanzibar.
	Rajpootana (s)	Mann	Calcutta.
	Abeilla	Bozu	Bordeaux.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hydaspes, Havey, to Australia.
Steamber Coconada, Livingston, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Sirdhana, Brown, to Allipy.
Steamer Vladivostock, Varonoff, to Odessa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yester day:—
Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Teheran, to Venice.
Steamer Sunbeam, to France.
Ship Roscrana, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

March ARRIVALS.
6 Kilwa (s) ......Dowker ....Singapore.
Mahratta (s) ......Harris ......Rangoon, Feb. 28.

DEPARTURES.
March 6.—Steamers Medina, Meinam and Mecca. Ship Carbet Castle. Schooner Myvanwy.

MADRAS.

March ARRIVALS.
7 Chyebassa(s) ...... Calcutta.
8 Tenasserim (s) ...... Rangoon.
Czarewitch ...... Rangoon.
Meinam (s) ...... Calcutta.

March DEPARTURE
7 Africa (s) ...... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Deepdale (s)—425 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall; 31 bales cotton, Motichund Hurrackchund; 380 cwts myrabolams and 100 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 400 cwts wheat, Hurry Bhanjee.
Trentham Hall (s)—405 cwts myrabolams, Ragowjee Valljee; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Hispania (s)—500 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 4,125 cwts rice, Mirzamull Shiwbux; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 229½ cwts coir yarn and 29½ cwts horns, McCulluck, Beyts and Co; 460 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 96 cwts ginger, Keeka Khoosal; 72 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 25 bales wool, Khoosiram Kemmaran; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, D. Macfaden and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 500 bags flour, Bapty Brothers; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 40 bales rags, William Bell and Co; 396 bales cotton and 5 bales rags, Jairam Sewjee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 125 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 83 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee.
Dumfillan (s)—12½ cwts cloves, Hassonbhoy Thavur; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

James Drake (s)—2,250 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 22 cwts maye teeth, Currimbhoy Hasonbhoy; 1,290 cwts marabolams, Anundjee Luckmedass and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 20 bales skins, Hajee Hasom Oomer.
Muriel (s)—600 cwts castor seed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran (s)—60 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—250 cwts castor seed, Ragowjee Valljee; 79½ cwts gingellyseed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.
John David (s)—50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

John David (s)—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, McCullock Bates and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Teheran (s)—147 bales senna, James Milligon and Co.
Sunbeam (s)—12,500 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzaer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Humbert (s)—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton and 500 cwts pepper, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, F. SaSquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hispania (s)—75 cwts coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—200 bales cotton and 41 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 21 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 195 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—23 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 29 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Purtabchand Hunmutram; 15½ chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co; 9 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

421—Cragie, L. and O.—Hurrivulabhdass Culliandass vs. Ardesir Framjee Moos and others—Tobin and R. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

447-80—Payne and G—Shaik Abdoolla bin Khuliffa and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—J. Macfarlane. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment on Motion.

128-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Hassonbhai bin Sayed Abdool Kadur vs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—Payne and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

348-80—R. M. Sayani—(for pauper) Shaik Vuzeer Saheb bin Abba vs Bebunbai—Venayekrao H—Part heard.
99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai and others vs Chawakara Kiliot Kooty Ally Kaka and others—Tobin and R. and Balkrishna and B.
539-80—Jefferson B. and D—Jaitha Runchord and others vs. Pandoorung Annajee—M. H. Khan.
1-81—M. H. Khan—Manockjee Eduljee Parelwala vs Merwanjee Hormusjee and another—J. C. Cama.
12-81—J. C. Cama—Keserbai vs Thakur Jadowjee Khimjee—Smith and F.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·898
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	68·6
Relative humidity of Air	·650
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·4
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	373.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Vetter-Moriss, Surg., on duty, from Jullunder.

MARCH 10.

Donovan, Surg., on duty, from Attock.
Farrell, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Abbotabad.
Prendergast, Major, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Grove, Lieut., 61st Regt., on duty, from Mhow.
Melvill, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, from Egypt.
Thomas, Lieut., 29th Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Mignon, Lieut. Col., Dy. Judge Advocate, from leave, to Poona.
Loch, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Cumming, Major, S. C., on duty, to Mhow.
Wemyss, Col., 31st Punjab L. I., on leave, to Jullunder.
Farwell, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Col., S. C., on leave, to England.
Vetter-Morris, Surg., to join, to Allahabad.
Howell, Captain, 1st P. I., to rejoin, to Kohat.
Warliker, Surg., from leave, to Secundrabad.
LeGeyt, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, to England.
Thomas, Lieut., 29th Regt., on duty, to Mhow.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 10, 1881.

1. The Commandant has with much regret received an application from Captain T. S. Weir to be allowed to resign his post of Captain in the Bombay Volunteers, the more so as the same has been necessitated by an accident his arm received a few months ago, from the effects of which he is still suffering. Application will be made to Government for the necessary sanction. Captain Weir has commanded the F Company ever since the formation of the Corps now over three and a half years, and has been a good and efficient officer and a worthy member of the Corps. At Captain Weir's request his name will continue to be borne on the strength of the Regiment as an honorary member.

2. Lieut. G. Manson having tendered his resignation of his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the same will be forwarded to Government for sanction. The Commandant regrets that ill-health and press of work in connection with his official duties have necessitated this step on the part of Lieut. Manson, who has at all times proved himself a good and zealous officer.

3. The Regiment will parade under the Commandant at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next, the 12th instant, at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn at this parade. Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per men.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Medical officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate:—
Surg.-Major W. F. Knapp, Bombay Medical Estabt.

The name of Brigr.-Genl. T. S. Brown is removed from the list of officers on the Brigade Staff.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capts. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. P. Young,—27th Feb.
Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, 27th Feb.

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col) W. G. Mainwaring, of the S. C., is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from 1st March.

The following promotions are ordered in the Comst. Dept. consequent on the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Ostrehan as Dy. Comsry. Genl., to have effect from the 21st Feb.:—
Lieut.-Col. R. H. M. Van Heythuysen, Acting Asst. Comsry. Genl., First Class, is confirmed in that grade.
Major C. Swinhoe, Dy. Asst. Comsry. Genl, First Class, to be Asst. Comsry. Genl., Second Class, continuing to act as Dy. Comsry. Genl., Kadahar Field Force.
Lieut.-Col. W. Luckhardt, Dy. Asst. Comsry. Genl., Second Class, to be Dy. Asst. Comsry. Genl., First Class, continuing to act as Asst. Comsry. Cenl., Second Class.
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Boyd, Sub-Asst. Comsry Genl., First Class, to be Dy. Asst. Comsry Genl., Second Class, continuing to act as Dy. Asst. Comsry. Genl., First Class.
Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, Sub-Asst. Comsry. Genl., Second Class (on furlough) to be Sub-Asst. Comsry. Genl., First Class.
Lieu. W. J. Orr, Sub-Asst. Comsry. Genl., Third Class, on probation, to be Sub-Asst. Comsry. Genl., Second Class, substantive *pro tem.*

Lieut.-Col. T. P. B. Walsh, S. C., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

The following Native promotions are made in the 28th Regt. N. I. with effect from the dates specified:—
Jamadar Sirdara Sing to be Subhedar and Color Havaldar Coostna Scinday to be Jamadar, vice Lowres Coiton, pensioned. Dated 12th Feb.
Subhedar Syud Cassum to be Subhedar Major, Jamadar Shaik Ahmed to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Mhadoo Guduria to be Jamadar, vice Cristna Camta, pensioned. Dated 19th Feb.

Lieut. T. Hope, S. C., having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C., to be Captain from 6th March subject to H. M.'s approval.

Major E. C. Ross, S. C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col. from 7th March subject to H. M.'s approval.

The following Native promotions are made in the 16th Regt. N. I. with effect from the 24th Dec. 1880:—
Jamadar Mickoo to be Subhedar and Color Havaldar Rahim Bux to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar-Major Jaffur Khan, pensioned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Bishop, Comdr. of the Govt. Steamer Patrick Stewart, as Assessor of the Court of Survey at Karachi to hear cases generally.

ECCLESTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. E. J. Bowen, Offg. Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, is appointed to do field duty with the force at Kandahar, vice the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, invalided. The latter clergyman, on his return to this country, to officiate as Chaplain at Devlali.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Trimbak Raghunath, residing at Rahuri, to be an additional Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, for the Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Mr. Murlidhar Eknath, School-master of Kategaon, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, for the Kategaon Circle in the Barsi Taluka of the Sholapur Dist.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. Lawrence, Magte. of the First Class in the District of Thana, with power, to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes. of the Second and Third Classes in the Thana Dist.

Mr. Ramkrishna Venkajee is appointed to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Dist. of Ahmednagar.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Kulkarni and Mr. Chinto Narayen Khandikar Residing at Mhasur, to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, for the Karad Taluka of the Satara Dist.

Mr. Edalji Dosabhai, Dist. Dy. Collr., Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Kaira.

Azam Navnidhrai Ghelabhai, Acting Head Karkun of Anand in the Dist. of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Kaira.

Rao Saheb Chaganlal Bhudarji Thakar, Offg. Mamlatdar of Taluka Amod in the Dist. of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Broach.

Mr. C. E. Coles, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Panch Mahals, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. Pollen, Acting Under Secy. to Govt. in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts., and Secy. to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. F. Fagan, Asst. Convr. of Forests, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept.:—
Dharwar Dist.—Mr. Mahomed Akbarkhan to be Special Sub-Registrar of Hubli.
Panch Mahals Dists.—Mr. Wanmalidas Nugardas to be Special Sub-Registrar of Godhra.
Sholapur Dist.—Mr. Rangrao Atmaram to be Special Sub-Registrar of Madhe.

The following officers have been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave:—Messrs. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., F. L. Charles, C. S., L. W. Seymour, Asst., Settlement Officer, Third Class, Sind.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept.:—
Satara Dist.—Mr. Vinayak Waman, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Khanapur, from 16th to 23rd Jan.
Kanara Dist.—Mr. Govind Raghunath, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Kumta, from 23rd to 25th Jan.
Kaira Dist.—Mr. Lalu Anopsi, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Mehemadabad, from 3rd to 6th Feb.; Mr. Bapu Keshavrao, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Thasra from 2nd to 7th Feb.
Belgaum Dist.—Mr. Rango Govind, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Chikodi, from 19th to 22nd Dec. 1880.
Bombay Dist.—Mr. Balkrishna Abaji, Offg. Registrar and Sub-Registrar of the Fort of Bombay, for the 4th and 5th of Feb.
Poona Dist.—Mr. Kasinath Babji, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Khed, from 23rd Jan. to 7th Feb.; Mr. Wasudeo Ramchandra, Offg. Special Sub-Registrar of Sirur for 31st Jan. and 1st Feb.

Govind Balaji is dismissed from the office of Patel of Lakmanhalli in the Dharwar Collectorate and declared incapable of ever again serving under Government in any capacity.—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Ryan passed an examination in Gujarati on the 3rd instant.

Surg. O. H. Channer has been appointed to act as Dy. Sanitary Comr., Konkan Registration Dist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Butnath Chakrabati, L. C. E., is appointed an Asst. Engr., Third Grade.

Lieut. G. Davidson, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, is oppointed to act as Exe. Engr., Lower and Central Sind, with the temporary rank of Exe. Engr. 4th Grade, in lieu of Lieut. J. C. Addison, R. E., whose transfer to this Presidency has been cancelled.

Mr. C. T. Burke, Exe. Engr. for Irrigation, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, is appointed to assume charge of the office of Exe. Engr., Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

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ESPECIAL NOTICE.

BENEFIT OF

MISS EMILY BLAIN,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, LIEUT.-GENERAL H. G. WARRE, C. B., AND MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HEWETT, when will be presented BYRON'S SPARKLING BURLESQUE,

CINDERELLA,

Preceded by the favourite comedy,

PERFECTION.

By the kind permission of Major-General Hewett and the officers of the Bombay Volunteers the band of the Corps will play various selections during the evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 P. M.

SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LINN-PEREIRA—March 9th, at 12th Lane, Khetwady, Bombay, Catharine, the beloved wife of Thomas A. Linn-Pereira, Prince's Dock, aged 42 years, 8 months and 17 days. Deeply regretted.

MARZBAN—March 10th, at the residence of her son Byramjee Furdoonjee Marzban, at Mody Bay, Coover-bai, relict of the late Furdoonjee Marzban, aged 81.

RANGOON.

BIRTH.

GRIERSON—February 27th, at Rangoon, the wife of Major Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHURCH—March 1st, at Mercara, the wife of W. H. Church, S. Coorg, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1881.

IN considering the probable result of the proposed Bi-metallic Conference, it is quite unnecessary to assume, as some mono-metallists profess to do (1) that no result can be anticipated unless all the leading commercial nations agree; (2) that bi-metallism, if adopted, will necessarily put a fictitious value on silver; (3) that because England is sure to adhere to mono-metallism herself, she can do nothing to assist bi-metallism; and (4) finally, that what theory teaches must necessarily result in practice. That England would give up her gold currency for any other we do not for a moment expect, and that Germany will again return to gold and silver is not reasonably to be anticipated; but the world used gold and silver, and they were maintained at a uniform ratio before without the assistance of England, and we fail to see why the same should not now be done without the assistance of England and Germany. Let France and the United States declare that they will coin silver at the old ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold in such quantities as may be offered—and in this they will be joined by Italy, Austria, and Russia, though the support of these Powers will perhaps be only nominal for a time—and silver will at once take its old place in its relation to gold. Probably very little, if any more, will be offered for coinage. Two years ago gold was at a premium in America, and had been so at various fluctuating rates for nearly eighteen years. It was announced that from January, 1880, the greenback would be redeemed at par; calculations were made as to how much gold would be needed for this purpose, and it was proved conclusively—that is, to the satisfaction of a great many—that the United States Government could not possibly carry out their promise of redemption. But though they could not possibly have redeemed the greenbacks had they all been presented, they were ready to redeem any that would be presented; and the result was that not a single one was offered for this purpose. And the same result would follow the rehabilitation of silver. If France and the United States would declare themselves willing to coin silver at its old ratio with gold, there would be little, or none, offered for coinage, unless silver coins were actually needed. Silver bullion would take at once its old position, and no one would care to put it into coins, unless especially required. But we are told that gold would in that case leave the two States we have named, and that they would become mono-metallistic States on a silver basis. Why should this result? Silver will have regained its old position, and a creditor will receive his balance as willingly in silver as gold, as he will be able to exchange immediately the one for the other. Then, again, America is at present the great absorbant of gold, and under present arrangements there is every reason to believe that she will continue to be such. But if she declares her willingness to accept silver, where will be the demand for gold? If the Continent want back the 25 millions sterling of gold which the United States have lately drawn from it, they may have it; but excepting Germany, the Continental nations will take silver as well as gold. So there will remain no special demand for the latter. Silver, in fact, is now, and has been for seven or eight years, in the position of property which is discredited. Let that credit be restored, and it will take and maintain its old position without any assistance.

We come now to the fictitious value theory: that what the bi-metallists ask is that an increased value be given to silver by arbitrary legislation. Let us see what are the real facts of the case. France will express her willingness to coin silver, and to receive it in her dominions at a certain rate; the United States do the same. What is the result? Simply that a new market is established for silver and its value rises. One may call it a fictitious value, but as well might they have called the late increase in the value of iron fictitious. Last year the prosperity of the American railways led to the opening of new lines there. This created a demand for rails; and the consequence was an increase in the price of iron from £7 per ton to £11 per ton. There was, in fact, a new market opened for iron; and the price rose in consequence. The same will be the case with silver if America and France unite to give this metal a new market. Mono-metallists are free to call it theoretically what they like; practically it will be an increased price arising from an increased demand. But England is put forward always in these discussions as a bugbear. And can England do nothing without abandoning her traditional mono-metallism? She certainly has as great an interest as any other nation in seeing silver back in its old position, on account of the effect on the finances of India. What a relief it would be to the Government if India could be saved the 3 to 4 millions sterling which she loses every year in exchange! In the last monetary conference Mr. Goschen said: "Though England had a gold standard she had great interest in the maintenance of silver as currency. She had, moreover, a more defined and less compromised position for the discussion of this question than other countries, for she had borne the depreciation of silver in India without trying to shut her doors upon it. She had done more than any other country to maintain silver." Now, as to the course which England might consistently pursue, it would be the following. Let her agree to coin a silver piece of a certain value, to be agreed upon by all the Powers. This piece would probably be something near the five-franc piece, 385 8-10 grains. This might be made a legal tender in England up to £5 at the rate of four shillings, and full legal tender in India. The English Bank Act now allows the holding of one-fourth of its required reserve in silver bullion. This might be extended to include silver *coin and* bullion. By this course England would preserve her gold currency, but she would at the same time give a support to silver and help to relieve her Indian treasury of the great burden arising from the loss in exchange. We do not believe that even this would be needed, but some such action on the part of England, in case a uniform value for a standard piece of silver could be agreed upon, might reasonably be expected. The making the sovereign a legal tender in India, with permission to the Indian mints to coin it, would subsequently follow. It will be seen, therefore, that it would be possible for England to assist materially in rehabilitating silver without in the least abandoning her adhesion to the gold standard.

The important desideratum in a currency is, so far as possible, freedom from fluctuation. The bi-metallists assert, and incontrovertably, we think, that the fluctuations of currency are far less likely to occur with the two metals, gold and silver, than with gold alone, and they contend that the financial history of the past fifty years proves this. Some people talk of the depreciation of silver as if that metal alone had varied in value, while the truth is that gold has fluctuated and, in the opinion of many, more than silver. Of the depreciation of silver as regards gold there is no doubt, but it is not incapable of reasonable proof that so far as regards other substances gold has appreciated as much as silver has depreciated. It seems clear that, if the world has two metals to balance each other in the increase or deficiency of supply, and to assist each other in case of extraordinary demand, fluctuations must be less than in the case of the universal use of one metal. Whatever, therefore, theory may attempt to prove as to the absolute necessity of one standard, of the fictitious value that bi-metallism will give to silver, of the falsity of such value, and therefore the impossibility of any such value being adhered to, we need have no fears of the result, if without England and Germany the other nations agree to again use silver in a fixed relation to gold. If theory were to be trusted, the principle of free trade to which England adheres with all the pertinacity with which she sticks to a gold currency, would have shown our own country as the only prosperous one, and France and the United States in particular as poor and depressed under the baneful influence of protection. In reality, however, we find these two nations the richest and most prosperous in the world. Theoretically the Government of the United States committed an act of the wildest folly in undertaking with only $100,000,000 gold to redeem $400,000,000 of greenbacks: practically not a single greenback was proffered for redemtion. We must not, therefore, stick too rigidly to theory; many factors are working out the problem of which theory takes perhaps too little account. Whatever, therefore, the proposed conference to be held next month at Paris ought theoretically to result in, we see every reason to believe that the practical result may be the rehabilitation of silver in its old position by the side of gold as one of the currencies of the world.

WE recently endeavoured to form some estimate of the fighting qualities of the various races of which the Bombay army is at present composed, together with their general fitness for military service, and we now propose briefly to state the conclusions which seem to us fairly deducible from the facts. In the first place, the material of which the army of this presidency is formed is as good as ever it was, and if the same high class of men do not join the ranks now as was formerly the case, it is not because they are not to be had, but because we do not go about getting them in the right way. It is hardly too much to say that a commanding officer can get whatever stamp of recruits he likes. If he will carefully select a few of the best men he has in his regiment, men of good family and standing, and will send them on recruiting service, the result will scarcely fail to be satisfactory. In fact, the whole secret of successful recruiting lies in these two points: first, send the smartest and most trustworthy men on recruiting service; second, reward and promote them when they have brought a good batch of recruits. As for the nonsense talked by the *Pioneer* about the Bombay army having no recruiting grounds within its own limits that can furnish it with a reliable "backbone," that is, of course, mere verbiage. As we have shown, the Mahrattas, and Mahomedans of the Dekhan and Konkan, have in them the making of as good soldiers as need be. But at the same time, we are quite aware of the great stimulus given to Bombay regiments by the judicious introduction of races outside the presidency. The full strength of a native regiment is 712, which includes everybody, and we should not object to 200 of these being what are termed "foreigners," provided that one hundred of this outside element were Sikhs. The other hundred might be composed of Rajpoots, Jats, Purdasees, and Ahirs. Thus, without destroying the eminently presidential character of the army, a distinctive element would be introduced that would excite the southern men to exertion and emulation in showing that they were as good soldiers as the strangers. It is hardly necessary to state that we are fully alive to the paramount importance of keeping the Bombay and Madras armies strictly presidential. Those who so glibly advocate the abolition of the Commands-in-Chief of those two armies, and depriving them, besides, of their local character and making them into a sort of flying *corps d'armeé* for service anywhere and everywhere, would do well to study the military history of India during the past hundred years. They would appreciate more fully the wisdom of those who have insisted upon the separation of the three native armies of India. But upon this question we cannot do better than quote the impressive words of Colonel George Chesney, R. E., who speaks in his "Indian Polity" as follows: "The moral, above all others, to be learnt from the Mutiny was surely that the different military bodies we are compelled to keep up should be as distinct as possible from each other. It was this isolation of the Madras and Bombay armies from that of Bengal which prevented their being contaminated by the spirit of mutiny. The same cause, among others, kept the Punjab on our side; the bulk of the Bengal army was not recruited from that country."

These are forcible words, and it is odd that people should allow their hobbies to run away with them to the extent of forgetting the conditions on which we hold India. *Divide et impera* has been the motto of the English from the time when Meer Jaffer's defection from his master Suraj-ood-Dowlah helped Clive so materially to win the battle of Plassey. And it is on account of the importance of isolation, or to speak more correctly, of localization, that while we see no harm in having 200 foreigners in each Bombay regiment, we would most strongly insist on the necessity of one hundred of these being Sikhs. The Sikh has no more sympathy with the Delhi Mahomedan than he has with the Konkan Mahratta. All those outside the mystic khalsa are much the same to him, and he has never yet proved false to his salt. It is hardly possible, and it certainly is not advisable, to lay down hard and fast rules for the constitution of a native regiment as regards the exact numbers of conflicting nationalities it should contain; but it may be safely laid down that a Bombay regiment with about 300 Mahrattas, 100 Sikhs, 100 other foreigners—principally Rajputs for choice—and the balance made up of men of this presidency, would leave little to be desired. It would retain its local and territorial character, and it would, at the same time, have a sufficiency of the outside element to prevent it from stagnating. The Bombay army can, without any radical changes, be put upon a basis that shall be equally stable and satisfactory.

WE are sorry to announce the failure of Messrs. James Madden and Co., of Elphinstone-circle. The stoppage has no commercial importance, except as a sign of the bad times which trade has had to pass through, and the effect of which cannot yet have ceased. The failure will only affect a very narrow circle, and we learn that a moderate dividend is anticipated. We understand that arrangements have been made to prevent inconvenience to the constituents of the firm, and to secure the interests of its creditors.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 18.

THE proposed international monetary conference referred to in my last is causing a good deal of discussion, and has further raised the price of silver in the market. Of course it has keenly stimulated the hopes of the bi-metallists, who confidently believe that the forthcoming conference will have, for them, much more substantial results than the last one in Paris, at which England, represented by Mr. Goschen and Sir Thomas Secombe, succeeded in getting the members to do nothing. The bi-metallists seem to base their anticipations in the present instance mainly on the supposed sentiments of Prince Bismarck, as representing Germany, and also upon the fact that Italy, which will want £16,000,000 in gold soon to resume specie-payments with, will naturally want to facilitate her task as much as possible, by lessening the pressure upon the more valuable of the two metals. Their reasoning is that the Governments of France and the United States, to begin with, have much stronger motives for re-establishing the double standard than they had at the time of the previous conference. The Bank of France has become overburdened with silver, whilst losing the greatest part of its gold, and although the Americans have received within the past two years nearly £25,000,000 sterling in gold from Europe, besides retaining the produce of their own mines, the Washington Treasury has in store a heavy stock of useless silver dollars which cannot be forced into circulation. As for Germany, it is confidently believed that she becomes more conscious every day of the difficulty of maintaining her gold standard, and Prince Bismarck is credited with having said that Germany would join the conference, on condition that the United States would advocate the adoption of the bi-metallic system. If this is true it indicates a complete change of attitude, but I greatly doubt this part of the story. But whatever Germany or any other country may do, I question whether our Government will accept an invitation to the conference at all, except under reserves which will exclude bi-metallists so far as England is concerned. We should like other countries to retain silver as legal tender to any amount, because we do not want it to be cheapened too much as a metal, since that is injurious to much of our trade, and of course to the Indian Treasury. But that Mr. Gladstone, whose political economy is merely saying ditto to the late Sir Robert Peel, and who looks upon the Bank Charter Act of 1844 as the very ark of the monetary covenant, should consent to unsettle our present system and endanger his precious budgets, I utterly disbelieve. If he takes the opinion of any one it will be of men like Lord Sherbrooke, better known as Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Leonard Courtney, the latter an accomplished political economist, and all three strong anti-bi-metallists. But I think he may just go far enough to help silver by purely fiscal measures which would not at all interfere with the gold standard. I am glad to see the *Economist* now advocating what I have always maintained: that the mere renewal of our silver coinage would be a desirable boon, that this process might be accompanied by a slight addition to the weight of silver in each coin, and that the legal tender limit might be raised. It is questionable whether Mr. Gladstone would go all this length, for the renewal of the coinage and the minting of a largely augmented number of the bigger silver pieces, which would be necessary if the legal tender limit were raised, say, from 40s. to £5, would be a costly business; and his object is at present to cut down expenditure. But there is another thing he is pretty sure to do; he may propose in his next budget to abolish the tax of 1s. 6d. per ounce on silver-plate, by way of stimulating the manufacture. The entire amount yielded by the duty on both gold and silver-plate is only about £63,000 in the course of a year; but Mr. Gladstone is just the sort of financier to think that the check which this tax imposes on trade is very imperfectly measured by its yield to the revenue. At the best, however, these small reforms would be but helps and palliatives. If the bi-metallic system were really at the forthcoming conference to be adopted by the States of the Latin Union, and by Germany to boot, the effect, on the other hand, would be prodigious. Already the bullion-dealers here are speculating on such a possibility, and so are they abroad, for I believe that some of the heaviest purchases of silver this week have been on French account, and purely speculative, involving of course large re-sales should the price go much higher.

A "supplemental report on Indian wheat" has been issued as a Parliamentary paper, dated November, 1880. In 1879 a report by Dr. Forbes Watson made definite allusion to the "weevilled" condition of the samples received for valuation from Scinde and the Punjab, and in consequence of this a second series of samples was forwarded from the Punjab during 1880 for supplementary valuation. Others were sent from various localities, including Delhi, Simla, and numerous parts of the North-Western territories, and "the majority were in excellent condition." I may give a few of the comparative valuations. On the 11th October last English white wheat was worth at Mark-lane from 42s. to 47s. per quarter. At the same date Rostock and Pomeranian were quoted 46s. to 51s.; Zuganrog and Supanka (Russian), 48s. to 50s.; Odessa Girka, 42s. to 46s.; Australian, 50s. to 51s.; New Zealand, 44s. to 54s.; white American and Canadian, 46s. to 47s.; No. 1 Milwaukee, 48s. to 49s.; Calcutta No 1 white, 48s. to 49s.; No. 2, 46s. to 47s.; ordinary, 44s. to 45s.; red, 42s. to 43s.; Bombay, red and white, 46s. to 50s.; Kurrachee, 44s. to 46s. You will see from these figures that Indian wheat stands high in the list; and on examining the detailed list I observe some most favourable remarks opposite particular samples. For instance, in the class of "soft white wheat" under the locality Muzaffargarh, and with a weight of 63 lbs. per bushel, the price is given as 50s. 6d. to 51s. and the quality "very finest, like Oregon. The next sample, from Rawal Pindi, weight 62¾ lbs., is valued at 50s. 6d. and is called "very fine, like Australian." A sample from Rohtak weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel is valued at 50s. and is classed "like Australian." Samples from Ferozepore and Delhi are called "like Chilian," which is a decided compliment. In the class of hard white wheat samples from Jhang, Mooltan, and Dera Ghazi Khan are described as "like pearl-barley," and weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel. On the whole the results of this sampling are decidedly favourable and should encourage care in the shipment.

From a series of tables showing what interest is yielded by particular investments I take the following quotations, which illustrate the high price at which really sound stocks now stands, in this market. I take mainly those referring to India. Consols at present price yield £3-0-9 per cent.; India 4 per cents., £3-3-5 per cent.; India 3½ per cent., £3-8.; India Debenture Bonds, £3-8-9; East India Railway debentures, £3-15-11; Great Indian Peninsula debentures, £3-15-10; South Indian, £3-17-11; Oude and Rohilkund, £3-16-7; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, £3-14-11; East Indian Railway Annuity B., £3-19-11; ditto 4½ per cent. Annuity A., £4-4-8; Eastern Bengal Railway, £4-5-7; Great Indian Peninsula, £4-2; Madras Railway, £4 and £4-0-6, according to the issue; Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, £4; Eastern Telegraph debentures, £4-8-9 and £4-4-9; P. and O. Company's stock, £4-5-6; India enfaced paper, £5-3-7; East India Railway 4 per cent. deferred annuities, £5-3-10; Eastern Telegraph shares, £5-3-11; Agra Bank shares, £5; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, £5-9; Chartered Mercantile, £6-2-3; Oriental Bank, £4-15-3; Bombay Gas, £6-2-3. As a rule, of course, the higher the rate of interest yielded the lower the security, but this is not always a safe test, dealings in certain stocks being more difficult than in others, and therefore these stocks never commanding quite so high a price, since investors do not so often buy them. Moreover, the opinions of investors are often merely those of their brokers, whose advice they blindly follow, and who, to say the least, are not always men of a very high order of intelligence.

A statistical table just issued in the United States gives the particulars of the cotton manufacture in the United States at the close of the last year. It must be understood that it exhibits a decided increase upon the year before, but I am not aware how much. The total number of looms was 230,225, and of spindles 10,921,147; the number of bales used was 1,586,481, and of persons employed 181,623. Of the States, Massachusetts of course comes first, consuming 578,590 bales of cotton and employing 62,794 men. Nearly all the Southern States have looms or spindles or both, and even Utah has 14 looms and 432 spindles at work; but the only cotton-growing State which makes much of a show is Georgia, where the manufacture is understood to be highly prosperous, and to be rapidly extending. There the number of looms is 4,713, of spindles 200,974, and of men employed 6,678. The bales of cotton consumed numbered 67,874.

Our money market has taken one of those sudden turns which are more frequent now than they were a few years ago, and has become very easy. Only a fortnight since 4 per cent. was asked for short loans, and bills could not be negotiated under 3½ per cent., the Bank of England minimum: to-day the position is that money for short periods is going a begging at 2 per cent., and that any amount of three months' bills can be discounted at 2⅞ per cent., while the Bank of England yesterday reduced its rate to 3 per cent. What really made money dear a few weeks since was not legitimate business, but purely and solely the Stock Exchange requirements, which were getting heavier and heavier as new speculators for higher prices came in to buy stocks which they had no intention of taking up. Some of the banks feeling a little uneasy at the extent of the speculation for the rise, began quietly withdrawing their loans from the Stock Exchange: this caused a strong demand for money in other quarters; and the rates out of doors rose so as to bring an unusual pressure on the Bank of England, which thereupon raised its minimum from 3 per cent. to 3½. The stock demand having now subsided, and business being not of itself active enough to keep up the discount terms, they have fallen considerably. It is still matter of common observation and remark that mercantile paper for discount is scarce: much business which used to be done by acceptances is now carried on upon a cash basis, and therefore in so far as the supply of bills is to influence the value of money, that value must to all appearance continue low for some time yet.

In previous letters I have referred to the movement in Oldham to do away altogether with the employment of brokers in purchasing cotton, and to substitute for that practice direct negotiations with the producers or shippers at foreign ports. The movement has now gone so far, that a Limited Liability Association has been started in that town for the purpose of carrying out these objects, and, as might have been expected, the flutter among the Liverpool cotton-brokers is considerable. They write letters to the Manchester newspapers protesting against the Oldham managers of the joint-stock spinning companies as mere skinflints, quoting King Solomon's sage dictum that "there is who withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty," and questioning altogether the accuracy of the estimates on which the Oldham people base their resolution. I need not trouble your readers with details, but may quote one plea urged by the brokers to show that they give full value for the small charge they make. The brokerage is ½ per cent., equal at present prices to 1-32d. per lb. of cotton, and this on the annual expenditure in Oldham for cotton, according to the association's own figures (£9,500,000), would be £47,500, or less than half the sum which the Oldham association officials allege. The charge for forwarding, 6d. per bale, out of which 3½d. to 4d. has to be paid for cartage, leaves no profit to the broker, but in many cases a positive loss. It is, however, in cotton bought, as is now largely the case, to arrive, or cost, freight, insurance, and 6 per cent., that the advantage of employing a broker is most clearly shown, the allowances obtained by his care in arbitration and otherwise frequently far outweighing the charge for commission. Again, reference is made by the advocates of the brokers to the assistance rendered by Liverpool brokers to the Oldham companies in their adversity, at a time when their own banks were closed against them, contrasting this with the "grateful" spirit which, in the hour of prosperity, would, under the guise of "legitimate" competition, do away with brokers altogether. The Oldham association is by these friends of the broker advised to be more accurate in its figures in the future, and at the same time to dismiss for ever the hope of its being admitted to the privileges of membership of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association. All this soreness appears to me rather indicative of a losing cause, and moreover the arguments against the Oldham people do not fairly give the whole case. The very essence of the spinners' claim is that they hope to buy cotton cheaper from the producers in America or India than they can in Liverpool, and the saving of the brokerage is only one point in the case. By purchasing large quantities for cash, at favourable periods, they hope to reduce the prime cost materially; and this is the main consideration. They believe that in Liverpool the cost is at times materially increased by speculation. I am quite prepared to see the longheaded Oldham men carry out their plans, utterly regardless of mere sentimental pleas founded upon gratitude for past help, &c., and even although occasional failure should prejudice the first attempts. It must not be forgotten that the tendency of feeling now-a-days is decidedly in favour of the elimination of middlemen from every walk of commerce, and the substitution of direct dealings between producer or merchant and consumer. Where the profit in manufacturing is cut down to so very fine a point all savings that are possible become imperatively necessary; and a brand-new joint-stock company has no sentimental feeling of attachment to old associations.

The Council Bills on India this week have gone at higher prices, in sympathy with the rise in silver, each acting and reacting upon the other. As already noted, however, much of the rise in silver is purely speculative, and while the price to-day has touched 52¼, there are signs of a tendency to reaction. One class of securities, however, has been greatly benefited by the change in silver, and that is the shares of the Indian banks. The principal advance has been in those of the Chartered Mercantile and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the former being now at par, and the latter at 3½ premium. The shares of the Oriental have also risen, though not in so marked a manner. All the silver that has gone out by the P. and O. steamer this week only amounts to £48,700.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual prize-meeting commences to-day, at Coorla. The following matches are open to-day, Saturday, and Monday:—

MATCH A.

Distances—200, 600, and 800 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Regulation. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free.*

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 150 (presented by Mr. J. P. Watson); 2nd prize, value Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 40; 4th prize, Rs. 30; 5th prize, Rs. 20; 6th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCH B.

Distances—200 and 600 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Regulation. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free.*

1st prize, a rifle, value Rs. 100; 2nd prize, cup, Rs. 75; 3rd prize, field glass, Rs. 50 (presented by Qr-Mr. Soundy).

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all comers, instructors of the Corps excepted. Open on 11th, 12th, and 14th March only. Distances—200, 600, and 800 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Rifle Snider or Martini: Martini gives Snider 7 points. Entrance fee—One Rupee.

1st prize, a cup. value Rs. 60; prize, cup, Rs. 30 (presented by Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co.); 3rd prize, value Rs. 20; 4th prize, Rs. 15; 5th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCH 1.

Distances—200, 600, and 800 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free.*

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 100 (presented by H. E. the Governor); 2nd prize, value Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 30; 4th prize, Rs. 15; 5th prize, Rs. 10.

On Tuesday the second half of the programme will be proceeded with. The meeting will continue over the week, having been spread out in order to admit of every Volunteer shooting in all the matches, by attending the range in the morning only, without interfering materially with business hours.

B. V. RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE-MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On looking over the published programme of prizes for the meeting open to competition by efficient members of the association, I note with some surprise that in match 6, in which a gold watch, price Rs. 150, has been presented by Messrs. Favre, Leuba & Co., as a first prize, the shooting is to be done in any position. To say the least, this appears singular, as I believe that Messrs. F. L. and Co. always had their prize shot for under special conditions. Surely the donors could not have intended that the prize should be competed for in any but regulation position, and if they failed or omitted to say so the managers of the coming prize-meeting might have ascertained the donors' wishes on the point before settling the terms of the match. Perhaps Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co. were of opinion that as they were not asked what their conditions were, the Government conditions for class-firing would have been laid down, as the meeting is purely a military gathering. I for one certainly hold that all the matches should be shot for in regulation position, although I am a back shot.

C. COMPANY VOLUNTEER.

RAILWAY-STATION GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About four days ago Mr. Sethna enquired through your columns whether the railway-station gardens are made and maintained at the expense of the company to whom the stations belong. I am in a position to inform him with regard to the G. I. P. Railway station gardens, from information obtained while travelling on that line, my attention having been drawn to the subject by the beautiful garden which has been lately got up at the Kalyan junction station. Certainly the little garden at the Marine Lines station deserves commendation; but the one at Kalyan is totally on another plan and about ten times the size. I happened to stroll into the garden a fortnight ago on alighting at the station one evening, and was pleasantly surprised with the large variety of rare and expensive plants in it, and the fine taste exhibited in the get-up. In fact, I discovered some plants there that one could hardly procure in Bombay or Poona at any price: which induced me to enquire how the G. I. P. line came to possess such a valuable garden. It was then I learnt that the station-master was *the* man to whom the garden (I mean the plants, of course) belonged, and that the company encourages all station-masters in improving the grounds attached to their stations, by an annual distribution of prizes to the best ones. The trouble, care, and expense fall wholly on the station-masters, and the prizes, if they be lucky (the highest of which is Rs. 100, I am told), and the credit go to constitute their remuneration. The same system, I daresay, prevails on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, March 10. H. A. R.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes: "In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE AMEER'S ENVOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The Kabul Envoy has left Calcutta for Kabul. It seems Abdul Rahman is in great need of ammunition, and the chief object of the Envoy's visit was to obtain small-arm ammunition for the Kabul troops. The Indian Government has sanctioned the issue of a considerable number of cartridges from the Peshawar arsenal.

FIRE AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 10.

A fire took place in the house of Atasbajivala at one o'clock last night. Damage to the amount of fifteen hundred rupees was caused.

THE UMBALLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 10.

In the Polo Tournament to-day, the 10th Hussars beat the 9th Lancers by 6 goals to 2. Final tie, on Saturday, 10th Hussars *vs.* Rifle Brigade.

MERCANTILE FAILURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Messrs. Rushton Brothers, who have been chiefly engaged in produce transactions, have failed.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The date of the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore has been postponed, at the request of the Maharaja's family, to the 25th March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE COERCION ACT.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Further arrests have been made in Ireland under the Coercion Act.

THE GOLD COAST SCARE.

Latest news from the Gold Coast states that the King of Ashantee has disavowed the threats made by his Envoy, and says that he never intended making war on us.

AYOUB KHAN AND THE BRITISH.

The Marquis of Hartington's remarks in reference to Ayoub Khan were, it appears, reported incorrectly. His Lordship, in reply to a question, said that Ayoub's Envoy had arrived at Kandahar and had been courteously received. He was not aware, however, that anything tantamount to negotiations had been opened with him. His Lordship said that it was inexpedient to make any further statement on the subject at present.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Latest advices from the Transvaal state that Commandant Joubert is intimidating the loyal Boers in the Utrecht district.

President Brand, of the Orange Free State, is making vigorous efforts to promote peace between the Boers and the British.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

An influential meeting was held yesterday in London under the presidency of Lord Elcho, at which resolutions were adopted against the proposed abandonment of Kandahar.

ENGLAND AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Marquis of Hartington, in replying to a deputation which waited upon him, said that Government had received an invitation to attend the Bi-metallic Conference in Paris, but as the terms of the invitation apparently pledged the acceptors to adopt a bi-metallic standard, the acceptance of the invitation has been deferred until the terms of it are modified. His Lordship said the British Government will take no part in a conference which assumed a willingness to abandon the gold standard.

With these reserves, both the British Government and the Government of India were quite willing to adopt safe and prudent measures to restore silver to its former value.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed depressed. Surats flat.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝.
The Manchester market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ do. do.	91¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102¼
Bar Silver	52⅜
Oriental Bank shares	£20-10
Chartered do.	£23-10
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	121

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals—Winton and Teviot.
Departure—Joseph Ferrens.

COLONEL LE GEYT, Political Agent, Pahlanpore, was a passenger by yesterday's mail-steamer. He was met at the Apollo Bunder by the Dewans and Karbharies of some of the districts under his charge, who had come to Bombay to wish him "Godspeed" at the time of embarkation. Several native gentlemen of Bombay were also present at the bunder.

MR. J. R. NAYLOR Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed furlough out of India for eight months from the 14th April next.

IN our account of the Governor's visit to Rutnaghiri a misprint occurred, by which Mr. Lyon was spoken of as Judge of that place. The name should have been Mr. C. B. Izon. Mr. Lyon, who was some time ago an Assistant Judge at Rutnaghiri, and who also acted as Judge there for a short time, died, we believe, either in England, or on his way to England, about 1875.

MRS. PARTRIDGE begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 50 from "Poona" for the clothing fund for homeward bound wives and children of British soldiers.

THERE died in Bombay yesterday morning a Parsee lady, 84 years of age, who left behind her 115 children and grandchildren. Before her death she was able to gather round her her grandchildren's grandchildren.

H. M.'s FLAGSHIP EURYALUS arrived at Aguada (Goa) on the 28th February. Admiral Gore-Jones and his staff were the guests of His Excellency the Governor of Goa for two days, during which they visited Old Goa and other public places. A dinner was given at the Government House at Cabo, and the principal officials of the Portuguese Government were invited to meet the Admiral. The Euryalus left Goa for Bushire on the 2nd instant.

SENHOR J. F. DE ASSA, Director of Public Works at Goa, has been deputed to fix marks, in conjunction with the Political Agent of Sawuntwari, on the boundaries separating Sawuntwari from Goa.

IT is likely, we understand, that Mr. W. Chichele-Plowden, Census Commissioner, will make a tour to Madras and Bombay, prior to going to Simla to write his report on the Indian census. He will thus be able to form an exact opinion of the work done in the three presidencies.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday last, Mr. Justice Melvill and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas reversed a sentence of death passed on the 9th ult. on Chintamon Govind Paranjpe by Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Sessions Judge of Tanna. He and a friend of his were charged with the murder of his adoptive father, Govind Appajee Paranjpe; while his mother-in-law was charged with having caused evidence of the murder to disappear. Chintamon made a confession before the committing magistrate, to the effect that he had money disputes with his adoptive father, and that by the advice of his friend, the second prisoner, he agreed to kill him. A plan was arranged in order to divert suspicion from Chintamon. He left his own native place, Revdanda, ostensibly to go to Dewas, near Indore; but he came only as far as Bombay, where he wrote a letter to the second prisoner and gave it at the railway station to a stranger to post for him. He returned to Revdanda by the ferry from Bombay, and went at night to the second prisoner's house and thence to his own, where he met his wife and his mother-in-law, the third prisoner. The second prisoner called for him, and they then went to the deceased's house and found him asleep on the veranda. The second prisoner threw a gunny-bag on the deceased's face and struck him two or three blows with an iron pestle. Chintamon then went to Dewas, where he was arrested by the police and brought to the place of the murder. Before the Sessions Judge he withdrew his confession and called three witnesses to establish an *alibi*. The confessions of Chintamon were, to the mind of the Sessions Judge, conclusive of his guilt, and he saw no reason whatever to doubt that they were voluntary or true; while, on the other hand, he felt compelled to discredit the evidence for the defence. Differing from the assessors, Mr. Coghlan found Chintamon guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, acquitting the other two prisoners, who were discharged. Their Lordships however, dissented from Mr. Coghlan's finding and reversed the conviction and sentence.

THE district season-reports of the Bombay presidency for the week ended the 5th inst. are officially summarised as follows:—Slight rain in parts of Sind and Gujarat, and weather cloudy. Rabi harvesting proceeds. Corps good, excepting exotic cotton in Dharwar.

THE first numbers of a new daily paper, the *Bangalore Daily Post*, have appeared. It is a well arranged paper, and compares favourably with the other journals Published in Bangalore.

THE new Merchant Shipping Bill contains many provisions for the protection of native seamen which the *Bombay Samachar* regards with unqualified approval. In the opinion of the paper, these poor seamen have been hitherto exposed to various hardships in one form or another, and the measure to remedy the grievance has not come too soon. But that it has come, and in such an adequate and complete manner is something for which the *Samachar* thinks the Indian public ought to feel sincerely grateful.

IT would seem that a considerable body of the inhabitants of Bombay feel discontented at their exclusion from the swimming-bath in Back Bay which some European residents purpose erecting. To them the *Rast Goftar* gives very good counsel as follows. Did these grumblers, the paper asks, ever think of having such a bath for themselves? And if they did, wasn't their slovenliness in not seeking to put their thought into action more reprehensible? Then why grumble simply because their more active neighbours have been up and doing? It is at the best selfishness, and their exclusion from the benefits of the result of the energy of their European co-residents is certainly lawful, if not morally justifiable too. It is not too late yet to imitate the example that has been set them under their very nose; but the false notions of respectability preventing them from improving their minds and bodies by healthy exercise, with which native gentlemen as a class are afflicted, make the *Rast Goftar* relinquish all hope that the good example will be followed.

ON the telegram announcing the acquittal of Major Currie, the *Pioneer* remarks:—Until the full report of the trial has been published, any lengthy comment is impossible; there is at present only the inference that by the acquittal of Major Currie the blame for the disaster of Maiwand must now rest still more heavily on those who really deserve it. Whether they will suffer more, or even as much, inconvenience as Major Currie has been put to, remains to be seen. Not a few of our readers, perhaps, have looked on this court-martial with impatience, convinced that, whether it acquitted or punished the two officers concerned, the real causes of the defeat at Maiwand—*cum fracta virtus et minaces turpe solum tetigere mento*—would be left alone.

THE *Indian Herald* considers "the verdict will give general satisfaction, for the evidence for the prosecution has shown very clearly that Major Currie is in no sense responsible for the catastrophe with which his name is so intimately associated. We congratulate him on having once more received his sword, and with it we trust the renewal of public confidence in his soldierly honour and personal courage."

THE *Pioneer* relates the following story:—When General MacGregor, in his Marri expedition, so arranged the movement of his troops that Mehrula Khan found that Kahan, the chief town, was at the mercy of the British in a very few days; when within two days' march of Kahan, Mehrula Khan, the chief of the Marris, came to see what terms could be arranged, he was told that the troops were about to close in upon Kahan, and that Government demanded a heavy fine and the surrender of hostages. General MacGregor, believing plain speech always has the best effect upon Asiatics, then "summed up" the position in a speech so delightfully pithy and characteristic that it should not be lost. He said:—"I have now read to you the orders of Government in regard to the terms which they have been pleased to require from you. I have also told you what I mean to do, and I have now only got to say this—You must give me a straightforward answer, 'Yes' or 'No,' in an hour. You must either fight, or obey the orders of the Government. Myself, I do not care much which you do; my troops will be very glad if you fight, and so shall I. Now go away and settle matters." It is almost needless to say that the Marri chiefs said "Yes," and made their submission within the required time. This healthy tone, bluff and to the point, might well be adopted more generally in dealing with lawless tribes on our frontiers. But the bluff tone did not prove altogether sufficient. It extracted the promise, but did not secure fulfilment, which it will be remembered Sir R. Sandeman had to adopt other means to bring about.

THE King of the Sandwich Isles is expected to pay India a visit shortly. He has left Hawaii for San Francisco, and is thence coming, *viâ* Japan, China, and the Straits, to Ceylon. Then he will embark for Calcutta, calling at Madras on the way; and from Calcutta he will come overland to Bombay, and thence, through the Suez Canal to Italy, France, England, the United States, and so home again. His Majesty speaks English fluently. He is accompanied by Mr. Armstrong, his Attorney-General, and Colonel Judd, his Chamberlain. His tour is partly prompted by a desire to ascertain the best quarter from which he can draw labour, to supply the place of the indigenous population in the Isles. The Sandwich Islanders are being effaced by leprosy and other diseases. The islands could easily support a million people, but at present the population is only 60,000.

WHAT a pity it is, the *Pioneer* remarks, that the *Gazette of India*, which reports the proceedings of the Legislative Council, does not also supply a critique on them by an outsider. In England the morning papers always criticise the preceding night's debates, however late or prolonged; but this very salutary check is by no means so regularly or systematically applied to a Council where freethought is extinct, and where some admission of public opinion is so much more urgently required. Look at the so-called debates of the 25th ultimo about the proposed revision of the Criminal Procedure Code, a measure of which the importance can hardly be exaggerated. To take up only the low ground of mere cost, let a calculation be made of the enormous amount of printing and writing and reading that the proposal involves, and then let this cost in time and money be counted. The public will think it a very happy omen for the ensuing Budget that the Financial Member has so much money to spare on "symmetry." It is a sad sign of the times that Sir Ashley Eden was alone in his appeal to common-sense and in his consequent opposition to the Legal Member. . . . Of course it will be hard if one gentleman's many months' work and another gentleman's exhaustive *précis* are thrown away; but the further question arises, whether we can afford these literary luxuries at the cost of starved roads and railways, extra taxation, and repeated loans. To abolish the Public Works Member on the score of economy and to retain the Legal Member, who has time to shower upon us Acts that we do not want and to repeal those we do, is hardly consistent; and the importance of the subject warrants the hope that the discussion, even at this stage, will not be confined to the Legislative Council.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Your readers will be glad to hear that there is a movement on foot to get the departure of the mail-steamers delayed until 7 p.m. To those leaving this it will be a decided advantage to embark in the comparative cool of the evening instead of the heat of the afternoon. As regards our Thursday-departure, I am afraid that we have been disappointed already as to its effect upon the volunteer movement, for it does not seem to have thrown that new life into it which we anticipated would result from the Saturday half-holiday.

A REMARKABLE discovery has been made by Mr. Alex. Adams, one of the technical officers of the Post-Office Telegraph Department. It is the existence of electric tides in telegraph circuits. By long-continued and careful observations he has determined distinct variations of strength in those earth currents, which are invariably present on all telegraphic wires, following the different diurnal positions of the moon with respect to the earth. He read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers.

SIR GEORGE COLLEY'S defeat and the battle of Ingogo, "T. T.," of *Truth* writes, are deathblows to scientific soldiering. Untrained, undisciplined, and with no Staff College theorists to guide their movements, the Boers have proved themselves thoroughly our match. When I see that their strategy and tactics are not one whit inferior to ours, I begin to think that the science of war is after all but a matter of common-sense, and not a thing to be best gained in a class-room. Perhaps the German-system-philes in this country will now begin to understand that an officer is better employed in teaching his men to hold their rifles straight than in working out the equation of the curve along which the bullet passes. The description of the carnage among the artillerymen, and of the way the bullets rattled on the guns, almost points to the extinction of that arm under its present conditions. I do not profess to be learned in military matters, but surely those employed in loading a gun would be less exposed if it were constructed on the breach-loading system. I fancy, too, that in this case it would be possible to attach to the carriage some kind of bullet-proof shield, behind which the gun could be entirely worked.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

ON the morning of Sunday, the 6th instant, His Excellency the Governor and party attended divine service at Rutnaghiri, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wood, and at noon started on horseback for Amba, being accompanied to Pali by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police in the Rutnaghiri collectorate. The distance from Rutnaghiri to Amba is about forty miles. The road for the first ten miles is of a flinty hardness, traversing a pure laterite formation which is almost devoid of vegetation. The country bordering the sea is gently undulating, very sparsely wooded, rather barren in aspect, and uninteresting; but as you approach the ghats, the ground becomes more uneven, more deeply intersected with ravines, tolerably well interspersed with trees, and very pretty spots in rapid succession greet the eye with pleasing effect. The heat experienced during the first four hours of the journey was considerable, and its effect was intensified by the fact that the wind corresponded with the direction travelled. But by the time His Excellency reached the foot of the ghat, the afternoon was so far spent as to enable the ascent to be made with coolness and comfort. The Ambaghat-road is already easily practicable for riding, and will most likely be opened for wheeled conveyance in the course of the year. When finished, it will doubtless be one of the finest and most picturesque roads in India. Its alignment is most excellent, rising in a distance of fourteen miles to a height of 1,500 feet, without exceeding a gradient of one in nineteen at any point. It skirts the opposing slopes of the different spurs as it ascends, and so connects them as to resemble—and here and there actually becomes—a watershed. From the fifth mile upwards to the top of the ghat the eye wanders from the crest of towering crag above to the forest-clad slope and bottom of the lovely valley below with grateful and admiring appreciation. Now on the right hand, and then on the left, these lovely views are presented, and leave a most pleasing impression.

Half way up the ghat Mr. Campbell, the engineer in charge of the work, met the Governor, and accompanied His Excellency to the top, which ends in a fine cutting through the uppermost crest of the mountain chain. In this cutting several springs of good water were discovered, and His Excellency directed that the water should be conducted down the ghat, and thus be available at different points for the comfort of travellers and their cattle. This will be a boon to wayfarers of the future by this route, which only those who are accustomed to marching in the East can duly appreciate.

At the top of the ghat Colonel Parr, Political Agent in Kolhapur, received the Governor and conducted His Excellency and party to the camp, close by, which had been pitched for the purpose. The ride thus concluded, though only a distance of 42 miles, was not a little trying on account of the great heat of the first four hours. The dry, cool atmosphere at the top was most grateful to the senses after the damp heat experienced on the plain; and this enhanced the appreciation of the good things which Colonel Parr had kindly provided for the entertainment of his guests. An early start was made on the morning of the 7th on horseback for Kolhapur, which was reached by eleven o'clock, the distance being something over forty miles. At Mulkapore, twelve miles from Amba, His Excellency inspected the bridge in course of erection there, and received garlands, &c., from the contractor. At a point some ten miles from Kolhapur, Mr. Barve, C. S. I., Karbharee of the State, met the Governor, and drove with His Excellency the remainder of the way. At different points between the sixth and third mile out, the minor chiefs—feudatories of Kolhapur—paid their respects to the Governor, presenting garlands, &c. A little further on His Excellency was received by the members of the Kolhapur Municipality and the following gentlemen:—Colonel Baumgartner, Assistant Political Agent for the Southern Mahratta country; Major Waller, V. C., Joint Magistrate of Sangli; Dr. Sinclair, Civil Surgeon of Kolhapur; Lieutenant Ferris, 2nd-in-Command of the Kolhapur Infantry; Mr. Shannon, State Executive Engineer; Mr. Parsick, Assistant Engineer; Mr. Candy, Principal of the Rajaram College; and Mr. Khelkar, Karbharee of Miruj. His Excellency was received in a small shamiana, and the above gentlemen having been introduced, the Chairman of the Municipality read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Kolhapur Municipality, beg to approach your Excellency to respectfully welcome you to our town, and embrace this opportunity to express to your Excellency, as the representative, in the Western Presidency of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, our heartfelt gratitude for the great care and solicitude with which the British Government have as guardians of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur conducted the administration of this State during his minority.

2. We are fully alive to the many advantages which have accrued to the State and its subjects from the present administration. Regular courts have been established to deal out justice. Provision is made for instructing the masses, there being at present about 150 schools in the district. The Rajaram High School in the town has been recently converted into a Provincial College. School-houses and dharmashalas have been built in various towns and villages; roads have been constructed and rivers and streams bridged over, thus enabling the villager to take his produce for sale to the town market or elsewhere. Above all, the improvement in the appearance of this town is most conspicuous. The old narrow and filthy streets have given place, in most parts of the town, to wide and well-made roads, having better ventilation. Cleanliness and conservation have materially improved the sanitation of the town.

Large and ornamental buildings, such as the Rajaram College and the Town Hall, have been constructed, which make Kolhapur one of the centres of attraction in the Bombay Presidency. A large palace for His Highness, the foundation-stone of which was laid by your Excellency's predecessor in office, is in course of construction, and is designed to be in point of artistic excellence superior to any other building on this side of India. A hospital, to be designated the Prince of Wales' Hospital, in honour of His Royal Highness' visit to this country, is shortly to be built on a grand scale. For these benefits we assure your Excellency that we are thankful indirectly to Her Majesty's Government, and directly to the zeal and ability of the successive Political Officers into whose hands and to whose care the affairs of this State have been placed and entrusted.

4. We very much regret that His Highness the Maharaja on this important occasion of your Excellency's visit to his capital should have been absent, and we much more regret the cause that detains him from home. We are, however, most thankful for the tender and paternal care shown by your Excellency's Government to His Highness during his present protracted illness. The measures taken for counteracting and removing his malady will, we heartily hope, perfectly cure him.

5. In conclusion, we beg most humbly and earnestly to submit that the recent foolish attempt at conspiracy is in no way an index to the minds of the people of Kolhapur, who, we assure your Excellency, continue unabated in their feeling of loyalty to the Paramount Power, and we would pray your Excellency to believe that the misguided few are in no sense representatives of the people.

The purport of His Excellency's reply was as follows:—He was grateful for the kindly welcome he received from the Kolhapur Municipality. It was the wish of the Queen-Empress that all under Her Majesty's sway should enjoy prosperity, and His Excellency was glad to find that under the able administration of the political officers in charge during successive minorities, Kolhapur had thriven so remarkably that it was now in all respects abreast with the territories directly under the rule of Government. His Excellency had just come along a road in course of construction, which, with its bridges and culverts, promised to be an excellent thoroughfare. He was aware that some of the native gentlemen he was addressing had the honour and credit of assisting in the improvements which had been so largely made in the State, and it must be a satisfaction to them now to witness the bright outcome of their labours. They had alluded to a circumstance which had recently caused considerable sensation wherever Indian newspapers were read, viz., the misdemeanour for which a few misguided men had just been tried and sentenced. Now, His Excellency was well aware that nowhere was less importance attached to this matter than in Kolhapur itself. Nor did it ever seem to him that the case bore other than an insignificant political aspect, but to the general public it had doubtless seemed serious, from the unwarrantably grave colouring given to it in some of the local prints. Probably in all places there are to be found knaves and fools; and when the knaves are punished, the fools cannot be allowed to escape. The machinations of a few mischievous malcontents had thus brought otherwise harmless people into trouble recently in Kolhapur. All, however, was now happily over, and no further insurrectionary molestation was to be apprehended. With regard to the hope they had expressed in respect to the health of the Maharaja, and his early return to Kolhapur, His Excellency was glad to be able to inform them that he had a few days ago received a report from the Surgeon-General stating that His Highness had made remarkable progress, and that there was every probability of his being soon able to return to his capital and take part in the administration of his State. His Highness had received all possible attention during his illness, Government having taken exactly such steps with him as would have been taken with an English prince similarly afflicted; and the result happily had been markedly successsful.

No sooner had the Governor resumed his seat in the State-carriage and advanced a few yards, than the Rev. Mr. Taylor and other missionaries presented themselves by the roadside, attended by a number of native pupils, chanting hymns and thus welcoming Sir James to Kolhapur. At Kolhapur His Excellency and party became the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Parr, in the Residency. At 7 a.m. on the 8th instant H. E. the Governor, attended by his staff and Colonel Parr, was present at a parade of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps. The corps were under the command of Lieutenant W. B. Ferris, and received His Excellency in line with a general salute. After breaking into column to the right they marched past in slow and double time. The drill was then continued for an hour, all the movements being carried out with remarkable steadiness and accuracy. His Excellency complimented their Commandant, Colonel Parr, and Lieutenant Ferris, on the soldierlike and smart appearance of the men. At 8-30 a.m. His Excellency, supported by Mr. Crawford, the political officers, and his personal staff, received in durbar the following chiefs and gentlemen:—

Abdul Dalerkhan Dalerjang Bahadur, Nawab of Sawanur; Vyankatrao Ghorpare, Chief of Mudhol; Dhundirao Chintamon, Chief of Sangli; Gangadhurrao Ganputrao, Chief of Miraj; Ramchandrarao, Chief of Jamkhundi; Chintamanrao, alias Bala Saheb, Chief of Kurundwar, elder branch; Ganputrao, alias Bapu Saheb, Chief of Kurundwar, younger branch; Haribarrao, alias Daji Saheb, Chief of Kurundwar, younger branch; Jaysingrao Ghatje, Chief of Kagal; Narayanrao Ghatje, Chief of Kagal; Nagojirao Patankar; Shree Ramchandra Pandit, alias Baba Maharaj; Narayanrao Rajopandye; Ramchanrarao Joshirao; Abajirao Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgarh; Rao Bahadur Mahadao W. Barve, State Karbhari, Madhovrow Moreshwar Pant Amatya, Chief of Bavra; Narayanrao Govind Chief of Inchalkaranji; Udajirao Himmat, Bahadur; Hanmantrao Sirlashkar; Daltajirao Gaekwar; Anandrao Bhope; Sultanrao Juptanmuluk; Narayanrow Havildar; Karimkhan of Sawanur; Jubarkhan of Sawanur; Tubrajkhan of Sawanur; Lakhamgondu Wantmurkar; Keddarrao Mhaisalkar; Buswantrao Talburkar; Vishwanath G. Cholkar Nyayadhish; Balwant Bhikaji Wakhakar, Vice-Principal; Mahadaji B. Laghati, District Officer N. D.; Govind B. Dewul, Daftardar Narayan Bahal, Forest Officer; Govind Narayan Joshi, Chief Police Officer, Krishnaji R. Agashe, Extra District Officer; Shivram B. Paranjpe, Professor of Sanskrit; Martand Wamun, Overseer; Bal Parsharam, Deputy Educational Inspector; Keso B. Gokhale, Khashgi Karbhari; Damodar K. Dhodupkar, Sadar Amin; Sadashiv Anant Nathu, Mamledar of Peta Karvir; Balaji P. Modak, Superintendent; Laxuman R. Golwalkar, Karbhari of Inchal Karanji; Mahadev S. Bhane, District Registrar; Parsharam S. Jamenis Mamletdar of Peti Panhalla; Ramchandra Balwant Jambe, Overseer; Raghunath R. Shirgaonkar, Overseer; Mirhusain Alli, Risaldar; Ganesh B. Chaphekar, Municipal Kamgar; Balwant N. Joshi, Prosecutor; Wamon R. Mhaiskar, Karbhari of Bavra; Ramchandra Daji Naralikar, Town Magistrate; Vishwanath Krishna, Head-clerk; Krishnaji Hari Damle, Native Agent; Govind Sakharam, Treasurer; Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale; and Hari Mahadeo Barwe, B. A.

At four in the afternoon the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Parr, Mrs. Parr, and Colonel Stracey, paid a visit to the Ranees in the palace, and the interview over, distributed prizes to the pupils of the Kolhapur Girls' School. Five o'clock was the hour fixed for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Rajaram College, and long ere the time arrived the palace-court and the environs of the college presented a picturesque scene, composed of the Kolhapur Infantry forming a guard of honour, with their becoming dark-green uniform, and a motley crowd of natives in multi-coloured costume; the people were evidently determined to make the occasion of the Governor's visit a red-letter day in Kolhapur annals, and accordingly, in gala attire, assembled in force, the better to leave a favourable impression on His Excellency. The college-hall was full to overcrowding, including the different chiefs of the Southern Mahratta country and the European ladies and gentlemen connected with or residing in Kolhapur. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, large festoons of varied foliage being suspended from the gallery, and branches of trees disposed elsewhere in keeping with decorative requirements.

The programme began by Mr. Candy, the principal of the college, reading the subjoined report:—

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to read a short report on the progress and condition of the Rajaram College during the past year. Without going into a lengthy or detailed history, I may be allowed, by way of preface, to allude to one or two epochs in the growth of this institution. The English school which this city could boast of many years ago was constituted a high school in the year 1867. After a successful career of thirteen years as a high school, it developed in June, 1880, into a second-grade college affiliated with the Bombay University. At the same time arrangements were set on foot for the education of sirdars in the same institution. It will be seen, therefore, that we have really three departments: First—the College: second—Sirdars; third High School. I will allude to them briefly in this order.

First,—College—Which opened with eight undergraduates, of whom five were qualified to appear for the previous examination, and two of them passed in the second class. These have both been granted Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 a month, and are studying for their degree at the Deccan College. This term we have twenty-one undergraduates, of whom ten are from our own high school, seven come from Belgaum, three from Satara, and one from Kaladgi. Attached to the college are a set of quarters, twenty-two rooms, which are a great boon to students coming from a distance.

I think we may be fully satisfied with the quantity of under-graduates, considering how young the college is; and as they are intelligent and industrious students, I hope that their quality, as shown in the next University Examination, will justify the hopes of those who established the college. I have no doubt our numbers will steadily increase, for the college evidently supplies a want felt in the Southern Mahratta country.

Second,—Sirdars.—This term we have thirteen, of whom four belong to Kolhapur, four come from Dharwar, three from the Southern Mahratta country, one from Sholapore, and one from Belgaum. With the exception of the Raja of Mudhol, who, I fear, will be leaving us shortly, and two others, they are all quite young, and so have plenty of time before them to make that progress of which they give fair promise now. Last term they were taught in the regular school classes during the morning, and in the afternoon in separate classes. As this "half-and half" arrangement did not seem to work well, this term I have proposed that they should be arranged in three separate classes, of which the highest is conducted by myself in English and the professors in other subjects. This arrangement necessitates the employment of an additional master, which has been sanctioned by the Political Agent.

Third.—The High School.—Attendance in March last was 284, and in the present month it is 301, showing a slight increase of 17. The high school appears to have had a very successful career, having up to this time passed a hundred and twenty-nine pupils at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Of these, 41 have proceeded successfully through one or more higher examinations as follows: one M.A., two L.L.B., one L.M., eleven B.A., two L.C.E., nine F.E.A., eleven P.E., two Agricultural test, and two the Forest class.

Two old Rajaram boys, Ajarekar and Banhatti, who took Alfred scholarships from this school to the Elphinstone College, gained the highest place at the last Previous Examination and carried off—the former a prize for proficiency in English, and the latter one in Sanskrit.

From our Matriculation class last December thirty appeared for the University Examination, but only ten were successful. This result cannot be called more than fair. But the results of examinations are often strange and unaccountable. To illustrate this I may state that we held a rigid test examination to decide what students in this class should be allowed to appear. A pupil named Vaze, who passed first in our examination, failed in that of the University. Three others also who passed in our examination failed in that of the University; and two who failed in ours, but were allowed (luckily) to go up, succeeded in passing. From returns published in the last *Government Gazette*, we find that Vaze failed in English; of the other three one failed in English only, one in English and second language, and one in English and Euclid.

The late Rajaram Maharaja, in order to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India, invested Rs. 45,000 in promissory notes, the proceeds being applied to the formation of scholarships to enable Kolhapur pupils to prosecute higher studies in some one or other of the affiliated colleges of the Bombay University. After his death at Florence, his friends and admirers raised subscriptions, which have been applied to scholarships founded in his name in the High School. These have given a considerable stimulus to industry and regularity in the pupils. The State has established ten exhibitions, to be awarded to ten deserving pupils, one from each of the ten talukas into which the Kolhapur territory is divided, for encouraging English education in the districts. These endowments have exercised a very beneficial influence upon the institution by encouraging boys from the surrounding districts to complete their education here.

We have a good gymnasium, provided with all the necessary apparatus. On my recommendation, the services of a well-qualified Parsee gymnast have been secured, and each class, in turn, is instructed by him for half an hour daily.

But although we have this good gymnasium, for which all ought to be very thankful, we have no such thing as a play-ground. I believe that hardly any boys in Kolhapur play any games—except the sirdars; the latter live at a distance from the town, and have a fairly suitable place for games. The boys of the school have not the time even, if we could expect them, to walk out two miles to join in these games. I am sure every Englishman will agree with me that we are only half-educating Kolhapur boys if we do not actually teach them to play. They require *teaching* even in this at first, and to enable us to do that we must first have a play-ground. I have suggested to Colonel Parr that the very place for it is the ground which has been set apart for the State Forest Nursery. It is in the town, close to the boys' schools and homes, and would not require a large expenditure to level it and make it fit for cricket and other games. The Nursery, I believe, has not made so much progress that it would be harmed by being started again in some other suitable locality. The play-ground might be used by all the town schools, under the management of a representative committee. I sincerely hope that the State authorities will approve of this suggestion, and allow the plan to be carried out during the next monsoon.

The College Library, which, I am glad to see, is made good use of by the senior students, contains a fair number of useful books, and is being steadily enlarged at an expenditure of Rs. 30 per mensem.

One other suggestion I have to make—that a beginning should be made in the teaching of drawing. I have met here with one or two instances of undoubted talent among boys, and I have no doubt that a great deal of artistic power might be developed and fostered at a small cost. We can obtain a teacher from the J. J. School of Art for Rs. 50 per mensem. For the sirdars especially I think we should make the experiment, so as to encourage in them a taste for healthy amusement for their leisure hours.

Though I always endeavour to think well over every thing before I ask, still I seem to be always asking; and I beg here to tender my grateful acknowledgment to Colonel Parr and the State authorities for the kind and ready way in which they have received my suggestions and complied with them. Under such good auspicies, and in such a favourable position, surely without being called over-sanguine we may boldly hope for a career of increasing prosperity. That will depend on the exertions not of one, but of all. I have to thank Mr. Wakharkar, the Vice-Principal, the professors, and the rest of the staff for their able and willing co-operation in our work.

In conclusion, I beg to offer your Excellency the thanks of all, masters and boys, for the honour you have conferred on us by being present here to-day.

Then followed a series of recitations by some young chiefs and others now under instruction. His Excellency now distributed the prizes to the most successful pupils; this done, Sir James made a speech, the purport of which was something to the following effect:—

His Excellency felt honoured in presiding on such an auspicious occasion; and rejoiced to find the Rajaram College an institution of such approved and well-sustained usefulness, and gratified to see the Southern Mahratta chiefs testifying by their presence to the interest they took in promoting by sound education the welfare of the rising generation. Government warmly supported the cause of education, and hoped, by its diffusion amongst the natives of this country, to ally them still more closely to the Imperial Throne, and to enhance their own condition of life. His Excellency now heartily congratulated Mr. Candy and the College staff on the success of their labours, remarking that the lusty applause with which the pupils greeted their principal clearly showed that he had won their hearts by the kind discharge of his tutorial duties. This was the very acmè of success in teaching. And His Excellency hoped that Mr. Candy's very reasonable request as to a play-ground would receive favourable consideration. His Excellency was happy to know that his friends of the Rajaram College were already fond of games and indulged in manly amusements. They had seen what good had already accrued on the establishment of the Rajcoomar College at Rajcote and their own College in Kolhapur; and His Excellency hoped that by and bye they would follow the good example of their brother chiefs and nobles of Kathiawar, by contributing funds towards the development in the required direction of this their *alma mater*.

His Excellency's speech was warmly cheered at the conclusion, and the plaudits became vociferous, when Mr. Candy called for "three cheers for Sir James Fergusson." Then followed cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Parr, the Maharanee, and Mr. Candy; and the ceremony thus concluded.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Distribution of prizes, Sir J. J. School of Art, 5 p. m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, East Lynne, 9 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Coconada (s), from Bussorah; Rohilla (s), Sydney.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mongolia (s), to Venice; Assyria (s), Zanzibar; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Abeilla, Bordeaux.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Jemima Wants to Know	Kappey.
Overture	J. Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse	Mein Schonster Yag in Berlin,	Gung'l.
Selection	From Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Le Palais de l'Industrie	Coroisez.
Galop	Le Postillon	Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M's. Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Aria	Don Sebastian	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Selection	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Valse	Brise des Nuits	Lamoth.
Galop	Akrobaten	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rajpootana left the dock yesterday.

ELOPEMENT FROM GOA.—The quiet town of Ponda (Goa) has been rudely awakened by an elopement of a young couple belonging to respectable families.

ARRIVAL.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana arrived in Bombay on Wednesday last, accompanied by twenty armed followers. His Highness has taken up his residence at Mahaluxmee.

VAGRANTS.—Two Europeans named William Mehan and William Collins were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. C. P. Cooper and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,535, the average daily attendance being 197. There were 924 new admissions. Of the total number 1,852 were children.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th February was Rs. 16,17,139. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,130. The balance left was Rs. 16,25,269.

THEFT.—Antone DeSouza a servant in the employ of Pestonjee Sorabjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing Rs. 21 in currency notes and cash, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—Bhugwan Mahdoo, a Hindu child, aged 6 years, sustained a compound depressed fracture of the skull by falling a height of 20 feet from the veranda of the second storey of a house in Cooleewadha. The child was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

KHANDEISH.—A correspondent writes, under date March 9:—A gang of Belooches, about 300 in number, under several chiefmen, passed through this district last week on their way to Hyderabad, looting certain houses at each camp. The Mahejee Exhibition ended on the 28th February last, after the usual distribution of prizes.

REDUCTION OF PRICES AT CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Signor Chiarini has lowered the prices of admission to his circus. Boxes with six chairs may now be obtained for Rs. 18; and with four chairs Rs. 12; a dress-circle chair will cost Rs. 2; a stall Re. 1; and a seat in the gallery As. 8.

THEFT ON BOARD THE WLADIVOSTOCK.—On Wednesday morning last Captain Veronoff of the Russian steamer Wladivostock, reported to the police that his servant (a Russian), named Minin, had stolen from an iron safe on board that vessel 350 English sovereigns and 1,300 roubles, and had since absconded. Enquiries were immediately made, and the accused was arrested at Poona yesterday, with the greater portion of the stolen property in his possession.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 8th March, was 389, being 31 less than in the previous week, 157 less than the week ending 9th March, 1880, and 172 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 311 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 30·17. There were 78 deaths from remittent fever, being 19 less than the previous week, and 135 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 61, 28, and 6 respectively, as compared with 45, 8, and 24 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

ESCAPE OF A MILITARY PRISONER.—Last Tuesday, at about 6 A. M., Private A Cire, of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was a prisoner, made his escape. It would appear that Private Cire, with four other prisoners, was marshalled out for the usual exercise, when he made a clean bolt, and ran above three miles beyond the village of Yerrowda before he was captured. He is now in irons, awaiting his trial by a district court-martial.—*Deccan Herald.*

A LUNATIC AT LARGE.—A Goanese, who is reported to be insane, was passing by the Guzzetty pool in Poona City, when some of the natives tried to tease and annoy him, and he struck one of them about the head and face and made him bleed. The lunatic was thereupon maltreated, badly cut about the head, and was also bleeding. There was a great crowd, and we believe the lunatic has been confined pending the orders of the City Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, Captain E. M. Edward, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails and the folllowing additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. L. Cummins, Mr. J. Aitken, Mr. J. Lane.
For Brindisi.—Mr. S. Burjorjee, Mr. J. Currie, Mr. Cook, Mr. A. E. DePaiva.
For Venice.—Major Sheffield.
For Aden.—Mr. E. Mackenzie.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected parts after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA AND HUNT SKY-RACES, 1881.

STEWARDS.—Col. M. Willoughby, Hon. J. N. Graham, R. Roberts, Esq., N. S. Symons, Esq., Captain Moore, 4th King's Own, A. B. Mein, Esq., Marine-Battalion, J. L. Mackay, Esq., and J. Littleton Symons, Esq.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.

1ST RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase."—For all untrained C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11 stone 7lbs.; allowance for every inch under. Course about ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5, R. added.

2ND RACE.—"Hunt Steeplechase."—For all untrained horses that have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds. Arabs and C. B. horses to carry catch weights over 11 stone. Walers catch weights over 12-7 S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10 R. added.

3RD RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Stakes."—For all untrained C. B. ponies, 13-2 and under. Weights as in No. 1. Half mile. Entrance Rs. 5, R. added.

4TH RACE.—"Hack Stakes"—For all untrained Arab and C. B. hacks. Catch weights over 11 stone. About ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 10, R. added.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY 21ST MARCH.

1ST RACE.—"Gymkhana Steeplechase."—For all untrained Arab and C. B. horses. Catch weights over 11 stone. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10, R. added.

2ND RACE.—"Hunt Pony Steeplechase."—For all untrained ponies 13-2 and under that have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds. Catch weights over 11 stone. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10, R. added.

3RD RACE.—"Ladies' Bracelet."—For all untrained Arab and C. B. horses nominated by ladies. Catch weights over 11 stone. Half mile. Prize a bracelet. Winner receives entrance money. Entrance Rs. 10.

4TH RACE.—"Gymkhana Polo Stakes."—For all recognised Gymkhana polo ponies 13-2 and under, certified, if necessary, by the Hony Secretary for Polo. Catch weights over 10-7 Quarter mile heats without dismounting. Entrance Rs. 5, R. added.

1. Races to take place on the Kennedy Sea Face.
2. Nominations to be confined to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Hunt, Bombay or Byculla Clubs, or any of the services.
3. Gentleman riders only. Colours to be worn.
4. Entries to close on Monday evening, 14th March; post entries allowed up to Wednesday evening, 16th March, at double entrance money.
5. Three horses on separate interests to start, or the added money will be withheld.
6. In all races where there are five or more starters, the second horse will save his stake.
7. Ponies must be measured at the Gymkhana on the morning of the 17th March.
8. Winners in any previous Gymkhana or other races, over 7 lbs extra, oftener 10 lbs.
9. All correspondence, entrance, &c., to be addressed to.

Honorary Secretary, 36, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at their office in Chinchpoogly, Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy presiding. The notice convening the meeting being read,

The chairman said.—Gentlemen,—The last occasion on which we were assembled here, which was on the 17th March last year, I had the pleasure in addressing you in connection with the directors' report for 1879 to conclude my remarks as follows:—"I only hope that the current year may prove as much more prosperous than the past year, as that has been in comparison with the one preceding it, so that we may have the satisfaction not only of declaring a good dividend, but of adding a large sum to the reserve fund, to which we greatly regret we are not able to add anything at present." Well, you will admit, gentlemen, that those hopes are more than fully realized, because our net profit for 1880 has come up to more than Rs. 2,00,000, whereas it was only about Rs. 65,000 in the previous year; so that we have already given you an ad interim dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, and we are able to recommend a payment of Rs. 50 per share for the second half of the year, making Rs. 90 for 1880, which is exactly double of what you got for 1879. In addition to that, we have transferred Rs. 16,000 to the reserve fund (besides Rs. 10,000 transferred from bad and doubtful debts account), which, I am very glad to find, has now reached the respectable figure of, say, Rs. 2,72,000 in round numbers, all invested in Government security. But, gentlemen, that is not all. You will have seen from the two audited half yearly statements of accounts which have been posted to you, that as much as Rs. 16,000 have been taken to building and machinery deterioration fund account, and Rs. 12,000 to new land and tank account, and nearly Rs. 17,000 to the new boilers account, thereby completely wiping off the cost of all the four new boilers. Now, you see that about Rs. 60,000 are thus very judiciously set apart and either invested in or applied to the different important purposes I have just named. If it were not for these transfers to the several accounts, which I have no doubt you will cordially approve of, we should have been able to distribute to you much more than the sum of Rs. 1,35,000, which the two dividends together will absorb. Let us hope that the revival of trade and the return of prosperity in the agricultural districts, which have been noticeable in the past year, will continue long and be attended with more and more prosperity for our mill industry, and that we may never see a recurrence of the times we have recently passed through. But be that as it may, I can assure you that through good times and bad it has been the constant endeavour of your directors and your able secretary, as it no doubt is their duty also, to manage the affairs of the company with great care and circumspection, and always with an eye to your permanent interests. It is a great satisfaction to them to find that not only are these constant endeavours crowned with financial success, but that they have always met with your general approval. I need not point out to you, who are experienced men of business, that much of your company's prosperity is due to the harmony and good will prevailing not amongst the members of the board only, but also between the directors and yourselves. As I am retiring by rotation from the board, I must not omit to take this opportunity to offer to you my warmest thanks and acknowledgments for the hearty co-operation and ready sympathy I have always met with at your hands, and for the confidence you have hitherto been pleased to repose in me.

The secretary having read the directors' report, it was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. H. N. Saklatvala, that the audited statements of accounts of the company made up for the year ended 31st December, 1880, and the directors' report now read to the meeting be, and they are hereby, approved and adopted.

Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff suggested that instead of the directors' report being read at the meeting, it would be better if it were circulated beforehand among the shareholders, along with the statements of accounts of the company. As matters stood, the report was read to the shareholders, and they were asked their opinion on the spur of the moment.

The chairman said the directors had all along followed the practice of reading the report before the shareholders. But if the meeting approved of Mr. Dorabjee's suggestion, he (the chairman) had no objection to act upon it.

Mr. Dorabji C. Shroff said that he wished to leave the matter to the good sense of the directors, rather than press it to a division.

The chairman said that Mr. Dorabji's proposal involved a departure from their usual practice. It was therefore necessary that he should make a formal proposition, and take the sense of the meeting upon it. If Mr. Dorabji did so the chairman would gladly second it.

After this discussion, the first proposition was placed before the meeting, and carried.

The following propositions were unanimously agreed to.

It was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banaji, and seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy P. Mehta, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the halfyear ended 31st December, 1880, be declared payable on and after Thursday, the 24th March, 1881, to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register of the company on the 10th day of March, 1881, on production of their share-certificates.

It was proposed by Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Madhowdas Goculdas Pasta, that Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Ardeseer Dossabhoy Moonshee be re-elected directors of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonji Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Leladhar Shamji, that Messrs. Byramji Cursetji Ghandy, Bapoobhai Calliandass, and Nanabhoy Ruttonji Chichgar be elected auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks to the secretary, directors, and agents, as well as one to the chairman, brought the proceedings to a close.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE KANARA LAND CASE.

VYKOONT BAPOOJEE VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, on behalf of the respondents, moved to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted some time ago by Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Melvill, requiring the appellant to show cause why the proceedings in the appeal to the Privy Council should not be terminated, and why the appellant should not pay all the costs of the appeal incurred in Bombay, the costs of the rule *nisi*, &c. Leave was given to appeal on petition to appeal being presented, and a transcript of the record was lodged; but no proceedings were taken before the Privy Council, and a certificate from the Registrar, dated 21st April, 1879, informed the Prothonotary of this court that the appeal had been dismissed. The Privy Council had, however, made no order as to costs. Sir Charles Sargent, in granting the rule, felt doubtful as to the power of this court over costs incurred in England, and had therefore limited the rule to costs in Bombay.

The Chief Justice said he understood that no costs had been incurred in England. His Lordship felt at the time of granting leave to appeal that there was a possibility of the appeal not being prosecuted.

The appellant's son, who appeared in court, said that the case was transferred from Kanara to this court at the request of Government, and the plaintiff had agreed to the transfer, on the condition that he should pay such costs only as he should have incurred in Kanara. The case was treated as a representative one; and it was at the wish of Government that it was transferred to this court, in order that the decision in it might govern similar cases that were then pending. The cultivators had to pay the assessment to Government; there was money due to them by their late attorney, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee; and if they were directed to pay the costs of the appeal, they would be ruined.

The Chief Justice remarked that if money was due to the parties from their attorney, they should have taken the proper steps to recover it, and should not attack him behind his back. The attorney had their case very well prepared and very well argued, and had, in fact, done all that could be done for them.

The appellant's son said the bill had not been taxed and the charges were very heavy. He deposited Rs. 17,000 with the attorney, out of which only Rs. 6,000 had been paid as fees to barristers.

The Chief Justice remarked that the appellant's son should have had the bill taxed by the Taxing Master and he had given no reason why it had not been taxed. If there were overcharges which the attorney could not substantiate, they would be struck off. But the present question was of costs incurred on the appeal.

The appellant's son said that, being short of funds they could not prosecute the appeal.

The Chief Justice observed that it was very fortunate for them that no costs were incurred in England.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal, with the permision of the Court, explained that what the appellant's son urged was that the Government should have applied to the Privy Council for any order as to costs, and that the case having gone out of this court on appeal, this court had no jurisdiction to pass an order as to costs. In justifice to Mr. Cumroodin, Mr. Shamrao subsequently said that that gentlemen had often asked the appellant to have his bill of costs taxed; but that the latter had avoided doing so and had preferred a private settlement with his attorney.

The Chief Justice said the application was confined to costs incurred in Bombay. The suit was transferred to this court on condition of the appellant bearing a certain proportion of the costs, Government very liberally bearing the rest of the costs, including even the expenses of the appellant and his witnesses while they remained in Bombay. In dismissing the case, this court dismissed it without costs. Looking to the considerate way in which the appellant had been treated by Government, their Lordships directed that the costs of the appeal in Bombay should be borne by the appellant.

The rule *nisi* was made absolute, the appellant to pay the costs of the appeal in Bombay, including the costs of this day.

(Before Mr. Justice MELVILL and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

REVERSAL OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS VS. CHINTAMON GOVIND PARANJPE AND OTHERS.

AT a court of criminal sessions held at Alibag on the 20th December, 1880, and subsequent days, before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Sessions Judge of Tanna, Chintamon Govind Paranjpe, committed for trial by Mr. R. Courtenay, first class magistrate of Colaba was charged with murder by causing the death of his adoptive father, Govind Appajee Paranjpe. Dhondu Hari Sane was also charged with murder and giving false information about the murder; and Durgabai, mother-in-law of Chintamon, was charged with having caused evidence of the murder to disappear by sinking a gunny-bag in a well, and with giving false information about the murder. Mr. Couhlan, differing from the assessors, found the first prisoner guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged; while, agreeing with the assessors, he found the other two prisoners not guilty, and they were discharged. The first prisoner appealed to the High Court; and at the hearing of the appeal Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ganesham Nilkant, appeared for him. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case are these. The first prisoner was the adopted son of deceased and his wife Saguna, an old woman about seventy years of age. He was on intimate terms with the second prisoner and was on bad terms with the deceased. Before the monsoon of 1880, the father and son had a dispute, and on the deceased remonstrating, the first prisoner said—"Be silent; you will see what I will do in two months." Quarrelling of this sort went on for some six months. Saguna's account of the death of her husband was as follows:—They had been chatting up to about 9 p. m. on the 28th September last; and as their custom had been for years, she lay down to sleep in the centre room, and he in the veranda. She fastened with a chain, from inside, the door between the centre room and the veranda. About midnight she heard the sound as of two or three blows, got up and loosened the chain on the inside of the door, but found that, contrary to custom, it was fastened on the outside. She called out, but got no answer; and being nearly blind, she returned to the cot on which she had been sleeping and sat waiting for the day. At about daybreak, an old woman came, as her custom was, to gather flowers for the use of a temple. She called to Sagunabai, asking if she had arisen, and was answered that she had unloosened the chain on the inside of the door, but that it was fastened on the outside, and asked her whether her husband was sleeping on the veranda. The reply the woman gave was that he was sleeping on the veranda. She opened the door and went away. Sagunabai then went and saw her husband, as she thought, sleeping at the end of the veranda; but on approaching him she found that he was dead, bruised on the head and face and weltering in blood. She then raised an out-cry and gave information to the police. An iron pestle was lying near the corpse. The deceased was a healthy old man, about seventy years of age, and died from a wound on the face, which, according to the medical evidence, could not have been self-inflicted. The police, on being apprised of the murder, arrested the second and third prisoners, and sent to Dewas, near Indore, where the first prisoner was arrested. He was then brought to Alibag and placed before a magistrate. In his first statement prisoner stated that he had money disputes with his adoptive father Govind, and that his friend, the second prisoner, counselled him to kill Govind; and that he agreed to do so. He left his own residence in Revdanda, ostensibly to go to Dewas, but he went only as far as Bombay, where he wrote a letter to the second prisoner as if from himself from Dewas, and gave it at the railway station to a stranger to post for him in order to divert suspicion from himself. He returned by the ferry from Bombay and went to Revdanda at night to second prisoner's house and to his own, where he met his wife and his mother-in-law, the third prisoner. The second prisoner then called for him, carrying a gunny-bag. They the went to deceased's house and found him asleep on the veranda. The second prisoner threw the gunny-bag on the deceased's face and struck him two or three blows with an iron pestle which stood near. The first prisoner then left Revdanda and went to Dewas, where he was subsequently arrested. He afterwards partly withdrew his statement before Mr. Courtenay. Some days later on he repeated the main parts of his former statement, that he had been concerned in the murder, although not as principal. His wife, a girl about thirteen years of age, said that her husband had been absent from home for some time, but returned at night on the night before she heard of the murder. The first prisoner's defence was an *alibi*, which rested on the evidence of three witnesses, including the Dewan of Dewas. The confessions of the first prisoner, said the Sessions Judge in his finding, were, to his mind, conclusive evidence of his guilt, and he saw no reason whatever to doubt their voluntariness or truth. He also believed the evidence that the accused came home on the night of the murder. The evidence of the Dewan on behalf of the defence, the Sessions Judge said, he was compelled to discredit. "He is a Hindu," Mr. Coghlan says, "apparently of what is called the old type of Indian aristocracy; and I believe that I am not doing an injustice to Hindu moral phillosophy in saying that a strict Hindu of the old school would hold himself justified in giving false evidence to save the life of a Brahmin, and would not suffer in the estimation of his friends if known to have done so." The Sessions Judge found the first prisoner guilty of murder and acquitted the other two prisoners.

Their Lordships, in reversing the conviction and sentence, said that from all the circumstances they considered that the confession of the accused left an impression of its having been made under some influence; for looking to the evidence which had been produced on his behalf—some of which was produced at Indore on his arrest—the confession was not altogether such as could be relied upon in a case like this. The learned judges also held that the evidence of *alibi* was not such as was open to the remarks made thereon by the Sessions Judge. It was altogether of a kind very much superior to what is generally available in such cases. There were also contradictions and discrepancies in the evidence of witness No. 12, whose statements had been relied upon by the Sessions Judge. Looking to all the circumstances, their Lordships felt bound to differ from the finding of the Sessions Judge, and to acquit the prisoner.

MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A SUIT BETWEEN A SON AND HIS FATHER.

JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE VS. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the plaintiff, his son. The suit was brought to require the defendant to specifically perform an agreement made with the plaintiff on 9th Agust, 1880, with regard to certain salt-pans situated near Bassein in the Tanna Collectorate; for a decree against the defendant for Rs. 12,000 to be paid to plaintiff, with interest; that defendant should execute in favour of plaintiff a sufficient indemnity against all claims arising out of the partnership between them; that the payment of the Rs. 12,000 and interest may be declared to be a charge upon the moneys now in the hands of Hajee Bakir Fakir; that, in the event of defendant repudiating the agreement, and the same being held not to be binding upon him, the partnership between plaintiff and defendant may be dissolved, that its accounts may be taken, that its property may be realised, and that its affairs may be wound up under the direction of the court; and that its assets may be divided between plaintiff and defendant in proportion to their respective shares, &c. The case was on his Lordship's board on several previous occasions and was postponed from time to time, in the hope of an amicable settlement being arrived at. That result has at last been come to; and his Lordship to-day, by consent of the parties, passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000. Execution stayed for six months, and the amount of judgment, if not paid within six months, to bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Judgment until payment to be a charge on the salt-pans. Each party to pay his own costs.

THE KHYBER JEZAILCHI CORPS.

THE following, we believe, will be the composition and cost of the new Jezailchi Corps with headquarters at Jumrood:—

			Rs.
1 Commandant		...	500
1 Second in Command		...	100
3 Subadars	at Rs. 60 each	...	180
2 Jemadars	,, 35 ,,	...	70
1 Jemadar	,, 30 ,,	...	30
2 Subadars	,, 40 ,,	...	80
2 Jemadars	,, 20 ,,	...	40
22 Havildars	,, 13 ,,	...	286
22 Naiks	,, 11 ,,	...	242
552 Jezailchis	,, 9 ,,	...	4,968
4 Duffadars	,, 30 ,,	...	120
2 Lance ,,	,, 21 ,,	...	
26 Sowars	,, 25 ,,	...	650
	Total Rs.	...	7,266

The cost of the Political Officer's establishment will probably be:—

		Rs.
		1,616
1 Political Officer	...	500
1 Native Political Assistant	...	80
1 English clerk	...	40
1 Reader to Political Officer	...	14
6 Orderlies	...	
1 Mohurrir for Native Political Assistant	...	30
Total	...	2,280

—*Pioneer.*

FAT OUTLAWS.—Some of the savage tribes enter their dwellings through a hole in the roof, and when a person becomes so fat that he cannot get in, he is regarded as an outlaw. Had this system been adopted in the United Kingdom, the "out-laws" could not have made a more active demand for Allan's Anti-Fat than now exists. Hundreds who had lived in constant fear of sudden death have by its use been reduced to a comfortable living weight. The Anti-Fat is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by chemists. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co Proprietors, 493, Oxford Street, London, England. Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., Limited.

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BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSION.—We believe, says the *Englishman*, that the Port Commissioners in considering their budget at their last meeting, set aside about a lakh and a half of rupees for the reduction of port dues and jetty charges. The concession comes tardily, but is substantial, and is, we trust, the precursor of others. Meanwhile, we think we may congratulate both the Commissioners and the public upon the result. It comes, we may add, opportunely, as the experience of both Chairman (Mr. Buckland) and Vice-Chairman (Mr. Bruce) will be available for the proper distribution of the relief before they leave us. This is a matter of much importance, and we trust that competing claims will be very carefully weighed.

MADRAS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—We understand that five cases of electric light machinery, ordered from the Indian Electric Light Company of Calcutta, are expected to arrive, on their way to Mysore, for the use of the forthcoming illuminations in that town, in honour of the Maharaja's installation. An electrician, Mr. Ferret, has arrived at the Cubbon, and is awating orders to start for Mysore.—*Madras Times.*

TIGER SLAYING AT VENCATAGIRI.—At about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant news was brought to His Highness the Raja of Vencatagiri that a buffaloe had been killed by a tiger in the forest on the west of Vencatagiri. His Highness lost no time in starting with his suite. The hunters, including the Raja, formed a semicircle in the forest, and orders were given to the drivers to make a search. As the circle of hunters was drawing close, the tigress put in her appearance before one of the hunter, who at once fired, but missed. A second hunter had the same ill-luck, and the tigress was running for dear life, when a third hunter fired, and brought her down dead, the ball passing from the left to the right side of the neck. A procession was then formed, and the carcase brought into the town, after being carried through the streets with bands of music and discharges of firearms.—*Mail.*

WATERLOO COURSING MEETING.

THE CUP, PURSE, AND PLATE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.

THERE was a tremendous crowd of people present at Altcar to-day to witness the deciding courses of the Waterloo Cup. The meet was at Church House at ten o'clock, and a start was made about half an hour later on the meadows, which stretch from the end church to the Engine House corner. Fine weather prevailed, and the business concluded by twelve o'clock. Cui Bono was most decisively beaten by Bishop, and as Princess Dagmar was equal to polishing off Vindictive, the decide was left between the Princess and the Bishop. Odds of 5 to 4 were laid on the bitch, who led and won well; indeed, it is quite likely that the Cup was never won in a more decided fashion than in this case. Princess Dagmar ran in the nomination of Mr. Millar, who won the event two years ago with Misterton. Mr. Postle, the owner of Princess Dagmar, and Mr. Millar were loudly cheered as they walked up the field, the breeder carrying the hare which the bitch had killed.

The WATERLOO CUP, for 64 subscribers, at 25*l.* each; winner 500*l.*, second 200*l.*, two dogs 50*l.* each, four dogs 30*l.* each, eight dogs 20*l.* each, sixteen dogs 10*l.* each, the Waterloo Purse and Waterloo Plate 360*l.*; total 1600*l.*

Fifth Round.

Bishop beat Cui Bono.
Princess Dagmar beat Vindictive.

It was a grand race up between Bishop and Cui Bono, but Bishop got first to a rare hare, which he turned, and went on for some strong work before Cui Bono got placed for a couple of wrenches. Bishop was soon in again, however, and although Cui Bono was able to exchange a few, Bishop was a very handsome winner, when the kill was effected. In a capital slip the Princess led four lengths, wrenched, and killed; a smart performance.

DECIDING COURSE.

E—Mr. H. G. Miller ns (Mr. J. S. Postle's) w bd l Princess Dagmar, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Foe, beat
E—Mr. T. Brocklebank's bd d Bishop, by Barleycorn—Daffodil,
And won the Cup.

To a beautiful slip the Princess Dagmar led Bishop between two or three lengths, and, after letting him in for one or two points, she whipped past and killed, and thus gained a most decided victory.

The WATERLOO PLATE of 145*l.*, taken from the Cup Stakes, for the 16 dogs beaten in the first ties of the Cup; winner 75*l.*, second 30*l.*, two dogs 10*l.* each, four dogs 5*l.* each; total, 145*l.*

Second Round.

Macpherson beat Trapper (l).
Arquebus beat Snuffbox.
Dodger beat Promotion.
Handicraftsman beat Waterfall.

Macpherson led his opponent a good two lengths, and quickly put an end to a short course with a good kill. Arquebus went round Snuffbox for the first turn, and continuing to show pace won fully three parts of a tremendous grueller. In a nice stretch Dodger raced away fully three lengths from Promotion, and coming well round picked Puss up in grand style. Handicraftsman led, and was always in front.

Third Round.

Macpherson beat Arquebus.
Dodger beat Handicraftsman.

Arquebus led, but was well beaten in a nice trial. Dodger had all the best of a nice working trial.

DECIDING COURSE.

E—Captain Ellis ns (Mr. N. Dunn's) rd The Dodger, by Fugitive—Ellen Johnson, beat
S—Mr. F. Gibson ns (Mr. A. Coke) be d Macpherson by Master Sam—Annie Macpherson.
And won the Plate.

The Dodger led up a couple of lengths, and won a short course very cleverly.

The WATERLOO PURSE of 215*l.*, taken from the Cup Stakes, for the 32 dogs beaten in the first round of the Cup; winner 75*l.*, second 30*l.*, two dogs 15*l.* each, four dogs 10*l.* each, eight dogs 5*l.* each; total, 215*l.*

Third Round.

Dulas beat Woodreeve.
Memnon beat Bird of Promise.
Sapper beat Dalcardo.
Mentor ran a bye, Cedric drawn.

Dulas led two lengths, and went round with Puss, and soon picked her up, winning easily. Bird of Promise was led and well beaten in a short spin, the winner finishing up with the death. Dalcardo led, and had a strong beginning, but in a long spin he compounded, and Sapper won easily.

Fourth Round.

Memnon beat Dulas.
Sapper beat Cedric.

Memnon led two or three lengths and went in for some good points before Dulas got placed. A lot of exchanges resulted, but in the racing stretches Memnon always had the advantage, and was a good winner when the hare was killed. Sapper led up a couple of lengths and won well.

DECIDING COURSE.

S—Mr. W. Smith's f d p Sapper, by Master Avon—Wideawake, beat
E—Mr. C. E. Marfleet ns bk w d Memnon (late Sir Richard), by Caliph—Polly,
And won the Purse.

Memnon led a length, but Sapper raced past, wrenched, killed, and won.

NOTICES.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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REG. MURRAY, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from W. ADAMS, Esq., the Committee of the Person and Estate of Purshotum Goculdass, a lunatic, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of the said lunatic, near Pydhonie, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.,
A quantity of grey and dyed Twist in bales and cases, copper and brass rods, large beam scale with weights, beds, pillows, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SEOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder, to close consignments.
75 Superior First Class Teak Squares
75 Do. Second Do. Do. Do.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
10 cases prints.
3 ,, white mulls.
7 bales grey mulls.
4 cases white drills.
A quantity of furniture of a gentleman, comprising blackwood cots, clothes press, child's cot, dressing and monkey tables, dining room chairs, writing desk, perambulator, &c.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Rhaman Isac.
T D—B A—J & Co.—27-28,—2 cases alpacas.
J S—50 doz. buckets.
J & Co.—1-2—2 bales T red yarn.
,, 1-6—6 ,, ,,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MAZAGON BUNDER ROAD AT MAZAGON.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dwarkadass Laloobnoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Sereenbai Cursetjee, Bomanji Cursetji, and Bai Dinbai Bomanjee Cursetjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage dated the 29th day of October 1880.

LOT NO. 1.
All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mazagon Bunder Road at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 799 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 206, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4; and bounded on the east by the house of Manuel Gonsalves, on the west by the Lawrence de Lima-street, on the north by the Dolkar street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder Road.

LOT NO. 2.
All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate on the Mazagon Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.——, and bounded on the east and north by the Mazagon Bunder Road, on the west by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the sea.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the station (Mr. John Ryan's Bungalow), the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Brownwood and Sons, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a large sized aviary with birds, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Crisp, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 11th March, 1881.

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